The Outlook

JUNE 7, 1922

SELF-CONTROLLED STRIKERS

FOR nearly twenty weeks there has been a state of industrial war in the Pawtuxet Valley of Rhode Island. The combatants are, on the one side, the textile workers and, on the other side, the managers of the textile mills. Neither side has been willing as yet to admit defeat, or willing apparently to reach a "peace without victory." Yet the country at large has virtually forgotten—if it ever knew—that such a great strike was in existence.

It is not merely in one State that this state of industrial war now exists. It has been extended into Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and affects practically the whole cotton-manufacturing industry of New England. That the Nation has not been aroused by this strike is due, not to the fact that it is local—for it is not—but to the way in which it has been carried on.

Mr. J. H. Hayes, assistant to The Outlook's Industrial Correspondent, Mr. Sherman Rogers, has been observing conditions in the Pawtuxet Valley. "It is difficult for the casual observer," he writes to The Outlook, "to realize that there is a strike in progress. Unless one attends a meeting of the strikers, or happens to pass by one of the 'soup kitchens' or 'restaurants' at meal time, or chance to glance toward a mill and notice the entire absence of noise which usually attends its operation—for there are only three mills in the valley which are operating, and they have reduced forces—there is no outward evidence discernible of a strike. Since the first two weeks of the strike there has been no violence."

Though they are without ready cash, the strikers, Mr. Hayes reports, do not seem to be worrying a great deal as to when they will return to work. In the villages of the valley there are thirteen restaurants maintained by the unions, and there the strikers can get good, wholesome food twice daily. Besides the restaurants there are shoe repair shops for the benefit of the strikers. Both the restaurants and the cobbleries are the product of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. This is the more radical of the two general unions in the textile industry of America. The more conservative union is the United Textile Workers. The Amalgamated "covers" the Pawtuxet Valley, while the United "covers" the Blackstone Valley. The United is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, while the Amalgamated is independent.

As in the cobbleries and in other activities of the union for the benefit of the strikers, the attendants in the eating-places are themselves strikers who volunteer their services.

CO-OPERATION IN AND AFTER THE STRIKE

"I HAD lunch in one of the 'kitchens,'" writes Mr. Hayes, "and I was served with a generous helping of probably the most wholesome and nourishing food obtainable—Boston baked beans, with plenty of good bread and butter, hot coffee, and a pickle relish—and what I had was simply a regular order; nothing fancy, to be sure, and no unnecessary expenditure of money for cake and pastry, but all the good solid food a person could eat. And I was merely one among six hundred who had their meal at this particular restaurant that day."

From 11:30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. five thousand men, women, and children are fed, and again from 4:30 to 6:00 P.M., at a daily cost, according to the General Relief Chairman, of approximately 7½ cents per person.

In the evenings the strikers hold a dance in a large hall leased for the purpose as well as for use as general strike headquarters. It is situated in the village of Arctic, about as central a location as it is possible to find. "The music," says Mr. Hayes, "is not rendered by Paul Whiteman's Jazz Orchestra, but it answers very well for those who have never heard the Broadway 'musical' celebrity."

The money with which to carry on the strike is raised by collections made by strikers, chiefly girls, who visit the various mills in the territory contiguous to the valley. The most consistent and stable source of supply is found in Fall River, Massachusetts, to which as many as fifty or sixty girls journey each week to make their collections. Here also has been established a restaurant for the feeding of the collectors. By this means is saved the additional expense which would otherwise be necessarily incident to patronizing the local restaurants.

What most impressed Mr. Hayes on his visit was apparently the spirit of co-operation among the strikers. "Whether it is a question of collecting, feeding, entertaining, or what not—and there is much of that to be done—each one," writes Mr. Hayes, "seems to know the part he plays and appears on the stage at the proper time, taking his cue and going ahead without further prompting." The organizers, sent into the territory by their New York office, merely address the mass-meeting and furnish such counsel as they are called upon to furnish; but the effectiveness of the organization, in Mr. Hayes's opinion, is due to the fact that the strikers have united in a common cause and realize the value of working together.

Walking through the valley and considering its peaceful condition, Mr. Hayes was led to marvel, he tells us, at the fact that here was under way a strike involving six thousand of its inhabitants directly, and indirectly approximately twenty thousand. In conclusion he writes to us:

"The strike has, naturally, been hard for all sides to bear, but when it is over and the workers have returned to the looms, I believe, both sides will appreciate the lessons it has taught. I imagine the manufacturers will recognize the fact that they have lost the contact which breeds confidence between the workers and the management, and they will endeavor to establish this most important requisite to efficient, one hundred per cent production. Without good contact between the workers and the management there can be no confidence between these two; without confidence there can be no understanding; and without understanding there can be no stabilized prosperity in industry; and so, I believe, the manufacturers will endeavor to establish this confidence which has long since been lost. On the other hand, I believe that the workers will remember the value of co-operation, of pulling together, and will pull together, not only among themselves, but with the management; realizing that good wages can only be paid them when they put the money with which to pay those good wages into the hands of the manufacturers through efficient, co-operative effort."

ACQUITTED OF TREASON

THE acquittal of William Blizzard, indicted for treason against the State of West Virginia, was based on two grounds; one is rather technical, the other relates to the larger question of what treason is. It is necessary under the State Constitution in charges of treason to prove by the testimony of two witnesses that the accused committed an

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overt act; now, the only overt act charged against Blizzard was that he was with the armed forces of the so-called invading union miners in Logan County, the only part of the State under the jurisdiction of the Court which tried Blizzard; the prosecution failed to show this; in fact, the only acts committed by Blizzard in Logan County seem to have been successful attempts to induce the marching miners to surrender to the Federal troops or disperse.

But it also seems certain that the State failed to show that treason had been committed. It is in this matter that the people of the country at large are most interested. Judge Wood, who presided at this trial, remarked:

> Treason is an offense that differs from all other offenses in that it is an offense against the sovereignty of the State itself. It is a direct injury, or an attempt to commit a direct injury, to the Government of the State. In no sense is it an offense against an individual. I think the chief character of treason is that it is designed to subvert the government, either wholly or in part. And under our Constitution treason consists only in levying war against the State and in giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

This is undoubtedly sound modern legal doctrine. There was a time, under the old English practice, when charges of treason were sustained for absurdly minor offenses; thus it is said that in the reign of Edward IV an innkeeper whose sign was a crown and who jokingly remarked that he would make his own "heir to the crown" was drawn and quartered for treason. Such absurdities as this led to proper restriction of the legal definition of treason. In this country treason against the State is defined by State constitutions exactly as treason against the United States is defined in the Federal Constitution; that is, treason against the State consists of levying war against the State, adhering to its enemies or giving them aid and comfort. The only cases of trial for treason against a State, so far as we know, have been the prosecution of those engaged in the Shays rebellion in Massachusetts (1786) and the cases that resulted from the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island (1844). In recent times the only attempt of this sort, we believe, was the indictment, after the Homestead riots of 1892, of men belonging to the miners' Advisory Board on a charge of treason. If we remember rightly, these indictments were never tried. At the time The Outlook pointed out: "The Homestead riot, while a palpable violation of law, did not aim at the overthrow of the sovereignty of the State, and therefore lacked the 'treasonable intent' necessary to constitute treason."

Evidently the same general condition was held to exist in the West Virginia prosecution. There may possibly be another attempt to sustain the charge of treason in the trial of some of the other men who have been indicted.

NO GOVERNMENT BY PRIVATE INTERESTS

Since the charge of treason fell through, the decision cannot be regarded as either upholding or refuting the contention of the defense that the activity of the union coal miners was not only not aimed against the State, but was designed to remedy a state of things in the non-union coal district which amounted to a subversion of the sovereignty of the State by the coal operators, aided by paid guards, hired gunmen, and deputy sheriffs who drew pay from the operators, as was admitted by the operators before and during the trial. What legal value such a contention would have is not certain. That it had some impression on the public is shown by the comments brought out by this trial. The New York "Tribune," for instance, quotes the testimony of Captain Wilson, a Federal officer who commanded the United States troops called out; he said that the so-called invading miners "were obsessed with the thought that the thugs from Logan were bent on destroying their homes and killing their women and children," and that they welcomed the coming of the Federal troops. Another New York journal, the "World," after discussing the acquittal, declares: "It is difficult to blame the union men who attempted to cross the line and restore the right of free speech and assembly in the community. Somebody ought to march on Logan; not a group of miners but the State authorities with power to remove unfit officials and put an end to oligarchy supported by gunmen."

Another, the "Herald," says:

> The leaders of the union miners who marched against Logan and Mingo Counties were manifestly trying to take the law into their own hands. But the group of non-union coal operators, controlling the local government in the two counties, had already taken the law into their hands. They had established an embargo on the activities of union organizers and had denied workers in their mines the rights of free speech and free assembly guaranteed to all citizens by the State Constitution.

Apart from the legal aspects of the trial, the general impression made by the whole situation in West Virginia as thus brought out is that, while the mine-owners have the legal right to refuse to employ union men, the conditions of the mining industry in that section of the country are such that the authorities of the State of West Virginia and of the counties in which the mines are situated should carry on government and enforce the law with respect to the right of free speech as well as the right of contract, and that, beyond all, they should not depute or allow to be deputed legal governmental functions to men paid by one of the parties to the labor controversy.

"THE LAST OF THE GOOD BANDITS"

The phrase printed above is the title of a practical appraisal of the late Boies Penrose, Republican leader and United States Senator from Pennsylvania, which appeared from the pen of William Hard in a recent number of the "International." This practical estimate attributes the lack of certain moral standards in Penrose to the atmosphere of his time, but gives him credit for powerful virtues and a rugged strength. He took the psychology of his period as it was and adjusted himself to the mental habit of his generation. When he came out of Harvard and chose a career within the organized politics of his day, one of the first things he did was to learn to spit as far and as accurately as any ward heeler with whom he came in contact. He had no use for a professional lobbyist. He knew instinctively that a too influential lobby in legislative halls means a weak party organization. Where party leadership is failing, there the lobbyists drive a coach and four through party orderliness and dominance. Penrose believed in political support for particular business interests, but he wished it to be offered in line with what he regarded as sound party policy. He wanted the party organization to be the ruling force and not to be driven on by the lobby of the special interest. When a change in the charter of Philadelphia was contemplated in 1919, he gave utterance to a political maxim which party leadership everywhere would do well to ponder. He said that party efficiency increases in the exact ratio in which it disentangles itself from municipal affairs. This is an unwelcome view to the long line of political bosses who have made the spoils of the cities the rootage of their rule. But it is a sound view. The political party which in any State depends upon the control of the patronage and the contracts and the perquisites of the cities for its vitality soon falls into unstable equilibrium and ultimately into popular disrepute.

When he was twenty-six years old, Penrose laid down a principle of political philosophy which the country has not yet outgrown. "In formulating a government," said he, "we must calculate on the indifferent watchfulness of

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the ordinary citizen in ordinary times." This was the corner-stone of the Penrose phiosophy of government, and is still to be reckoned with by all men in public affairs. The practice of the direct primary and such other devices for the encouragement of popular action have, at divers times and in divers places, aroused greater watchfulness, but they have not by any means eliminated the indifference of the average citizen. There has been change enough, however, so that it is no longer safe for the party organization or the party leaders to lean towards the special-interest philosophy in public affairs, as Penrose did so long in Pennsylvania. We think Penrose himself recognized the change in his later *sub rosa* espousal of the Roosevelt leadership for the country. It is well known that if Roosevelt had lived Penrose would undoubtedly have supported him for President in 1920.

The Penrose philosophy of the need of a strong party organization and leadership to stabilize the alternating watchfulness and indifference of the average citizen is still sound. Politics and government are, and probably ever will be, the center of clashing interests. If party organization is weak, the more able and powerful of the clashing interests will occupy the driver's seat. If party organization is strong but corrupt or leaning towards a special-interest philosophy, the general welfare is sacrificed. But if party organization is strong and at the same time bent upon the public welfare, it can hold clashing interests in check and serve the common weal better than the vacillating indifference and watchfulness of the average citizen.

The Penrose philosophy and practice were half right and half wrong, but "the last of the good bandits" was headed towards the right when Roosevelt died, and was still headed in that direction at the time of his own death. This change in a typical Republican boss of the old school throws some light on the change in popular sentiment which led the Republicans of Pennsylvania to nominate Gifford Pinchot for Governor.

BIG PAY OR STEADY WORK?

We have more than once referred to the remarkable success of what is known as the Cleveland Plan in bringing into fair relations work people and employers in the great garment industry of Cleveland, Ohio. A novel extension of the activity of those who are carrying out the plan has developed. It is an attempt to answer the question, How much does the assurance of steady employment mean to the average workman? Does he prefer a large pay envelope at the price of an uncertain working period, or a smaller envelope with the assurance of year-round employment?

Inquiry led to the belief that the best results in every way both for worker and employer should be obtained when steadiness of employment was assured. A proposal was therefore made to firms in the women's garment industry in Cleveland that they should be allowed to reduce wages by ten per cent, provided they would give assurance of forty-one weeks' employment during the year or its equivalent in wages. It is expected that the flow of labor during the next year will indicate whether it is the weekly wage or the annual earnings which the average worker takes most into consideration. The manufacturers who accept this idea must deposit in a guaranty fund twenty-five per cent of their total labor pay-roll each week. If they provide forty-one weeks' work, the fund reverts to the firm at the end of the year; otherwise, the workers can draw on it during the weeks of unemployment.

This plan of assurance of work or pay drawn from a centrally held fund has now been in operation for some time and is believed to be the only unemployment fund of the kind either in this country or abroad. It is notorious that the seasonal character of employment in the garment trade is the greatest cause of dispute between capitalists and workers. The new arrangement is a modification of something which has existed for a year.

Under the general provisions of the Cleveland Plan, the union and the manufacturers have not only done away with strikes by submitting their disputes to a board of impartial referees representing the public, but they are installing week work and scientific methods of manufacture. The union is co-operating, financially and otherwise, in this industrial experiment. In return for the increased production which has resulted, the manufacturers recognize it as their responsibility to give steady employment.

The problem as to seasonal work is of vital importance in other industries than that of the manufacture of clothing. Especially is this true of the coal-mining industry. One of the most serious issues in the present strike is the complaint of the miners that they cannot tell what any sum fixed for a day's work or week's work means unless there is some kind of probability as to the number of days or weeks they will actually have work provided for them during a year. The same thing is true as regards the building industry, and some other forms of employment. It is possible that this Cleveland experiment may suggest a general remedy in this direction.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Among the many "drives" for public financial support that have been carried on in the city of New York recently, one of the most deserving and yet one which is, we are afraid, likely to attract little public attention is that of the Oratorio Society. This old and respectable organization does not cure anybody of physical ills, nor feed the physically starving, nor promote scientific and industrial education, nor adopt orphans, nor send slum children on country vacations. But it has given joy and comfort and inspiration to thousands, and it is an important factor in furnishing that æsthetic nourishment of the mind without which no nation, however many factories and railways and mines it may possess, can develop a well-rounded and useful national life.

The Oratorio Society was founded in 1873 by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the father of Walter Damrosch and of Frank Damrosch, whose great achievements in behalf of music are too well known to require any record here. It has had a remarkable musical history, as the distinguished critic Mr. H. E. Krehbiel has pointed out in a very interesting article on American choral music published in the New York "Tribune." Its fine chorus is composed, not only of accomplished amateurs, but also of professional church singers, and it has therefore contributed much to the fostering of a high quality of church music. Its programmes have been made, not merely of ecclesiastical music of the English oratorio type, but of modern pieces of such composers as Brahms, Richard Strauss, Gabriel Pierné, Wolf-Farrari, and Debussy. Although the society is fifty years old, it is the product of a still earlier musical development in America. In the "Tribune" article already referred to Mr. Krehbiel makes the following significant observation:

> Music in all its forms, instrumental and vocal, choral and orchestral, has been intelligently cultivated in America much longer than is popularly supposed. The misconception is largely due to the attitude assumed by historical writers, which would seem to indicate that the first American colonists as well as the first citizens of the American Republic were barbarians in art, when as a matter of fact the founders of America were men of the finest culture, as appreciative of beauty as were the people from whose loins they sprang.

Mr. Krehbiel notes the interesting historical fact that on May 4, 1786, there was given in Philadelphia a concert at which two hundred and thirty singers

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A WAR-TIME GROUP OF MUSICAL LEADERS

Right to left: Albert Stoessel, Director of the A. E. F. Band School at Chaumont, France; Andre Caplet, Conductor of Paris Opera; Francis Casadesus, Director of the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau, France; Jacques Pillois, celebrated French composer

and an orchestra of fifty instrumentalists performed portions of the "Messiah," and this most famous of all oratorios was given with a complete chorus and orchestra in New York a year before it reached Germany, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Handel, of course, went to England when he was twenty-five years of age, and lived there for fifty years, and the "Messiah" was composed and produced in that country and under English ecclesiastical influences.

Such are the antecedents and ancestry of the Oratorio Society. The members of its chorus give their services without pay, but the expenses of orchestra and soloists and concert halls is considerable. It is necessary to meet an expense budget of $40,000 each season. The receipts from the sale of tickets is about $15,000. The deficit has been made up by a very small group of generous men and women "whose love of music," says the prospectus of the Society, "and appreciation of the importance of the work have permitted them to do so." The Society now wisely feels that it ought not to depend upon two or three rich patrons, and it is asking a larger group to underwrite this deficit of $25,000. All we can say is that those who believe that one of the foundations of American culture is fine music in the church, in the school, and in the home, as well as on the operatic and concert stage, can do nothing better to substantiate their belief than by supporting such an organization as the Oratorio Society.

A NEW ORATORIO CONDUCTOR

THERE is another reason why the Oratorio Society deserves to command public attention at this time. It has a new conductor, and a rather remarkable one. We do not know of any American family in the profession of music which for a period of fifty years has more continuously stood for the highest standards in school, conservatory, and on the concert stage than the Damrosch family. The work of Dr. Leopold Damrosch has been carried on in a fine fashion by his sons, Walter and Frank, and his daughter, Mrs. David Mannes. Walter Damrosch is the latest member of his distinguished family to conduct the work and performances of the Oratorio Society, but his labors in other fields of music, as, for example, conductor of the New York Symphony Society, have so greatly grown that it was necessary for him to lay down the oratorio baton. He did this by first selecting an assistant and then recommending that the assistant become his successor.

This successor is Albert Stoessel, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. He is a violinist by profession and had achieved considerable repute as a very young man. After studying and performing in Europe, when the Great War broke out he returned to this country, and when America entered the war enlisted in the 301st Infantry, going to the French front as an infantry lieutenant. One of the modern features of the European War was that great emphasis was laid upon the importance of the regimental military bands. These bands cheered and inspired the fighting men in such a way that the men themselves asked that the bandsmen be removed from the danger line. Lieutenant Stoessel became the leader of the excellent band of the 301st Infantry, numbering eighty-five men, and from this moment attracted attention as a conductor. General Pershing so appreciated the value of music in war that he called Walter Damrosch from this country to general headquarters to discuss the matter and to form a scheme by which the American military bands could be co-ordinated and trained. One of the first things Mr. Damrosch did was to take the bandsmen out of the front lines, where they served not as combatants but as stretcher-bearers, and this was heartily approved by the fighting men. The next thing he did was to found a school for bandmasters at Chaumont; and of this school Albert Stoessel became the head, at the place where Mr. Damrosch first made his acquaintance.

At the conclusion of the war Mr. Damrosch invited Mr. Stoessel to become his assistant, and he has now become his successor. In the brief time that Mr. Stoessel has been out of the military service he has re-established himself as a violin soloist, and he is also making a reputation as a conductor and a composer. He has just finished his first season in directing the Oratorio Society, and it has proved successful. The combination of Mars and the Muses which Mr. Stoessel personifies lends an interesting touch of romance to the new period on which the Oratorio Society is entering. We wish it success not only as a useful representative of the fine arts but in its commendable work to get the music-loving public to relieve it of a financial burden which must inevitably, unless taken off its shoulders, hamper its free development. In the old days princes enabled great musicians and choirs and orchestras to live. A duke and a prince were the patrons and supporters of Bach. In a democracy the people must not only perform the political services of the old aristocrats but

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must take upon themselves the ducal and princely functions with regard to art.

THE IROQUOIS AND THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL

DEMANDING facilities for higher education, radical improvements in the primary schools now provided for them, recognition as a sovereign and independent people, and guaranties against further invasion of their lands by Canadian authorities, the Six Nations Council of Iroquois chiefs, in session at Ohsweken, Ontario, we learn from a correspondent in London, Ontario, Verne De Witt Rowell, recently decided to appeal to the International Court of Justice at The Hague against their treatment by the Dominion Government.

Their decision indicates in a striking way the implicit faith that the "little nations" of the earth repose in the international arbitration idea, for the Iroquois tribes in Canada hardly total, all told, 10,000 men, women, and children.

Comprising six separate tribes, Tuscaroras, Oneidas, Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagas, and Cayugas, the Six Nations constitute in themselves a miniature league of nations, each with its tribal capital in a village of its own, but all represented at the confederacy capital at Ohsweken.

At the doors of Duncan Campbell Scott, a leading Canadian poet and the Deputy General Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada, the Indians place the responsibility for what they allege is a farcical pretense of education provided on their reservations by the Dominion Government from trust funds paid to Ottawa by the United States for land vacated when the pro-British Iroquois emigrated from New York State following the American War of Independence.

The Indians read and admire Scott's poetry, but allege that his management of their affairs has been very unsatisfactory.

Claiming to be independent "allies," rather than subjects of the British King, the Iroquois two years ago absolutely refused to accept Canadian citizenship and franchise rights, and even sent deputations to England in protest.

Attempts to dispossess an alleged Indian squatter named Vise from lands in the Indian territory, claimed to have been purchased from the Indian Department by the Soldiers' Settlement Board, recently aroused the braves, two thousand of whom had fought in the Great War. War-drums sounded nightly, with ancient war dances and paint and feathers around camp-fires on the reservations, for many days. The Indians had been told, it appears, that the provincial and county officers, driven off the reserve by showers of sticks and stones, were about to return under the protection of a military escort.

A visit in person by the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior in the Canadian Cabinet, to the powwow of chiefs at Ohsweken failed to smooth out entirely the strained relations between the Dominion Government and the Indian confederacy, and it is believed the Ottawa authorities will facilitate rather than discourage the pilgrimage of chiefs to the international tribunal at The Hague.

THE NEW SITUATION IN IRELAND

THE result of the conference in London between Collins and Griffith, as representatives of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State, and Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, of the British Ministry, has been the issuing by the Free State authorities of a proclamation calling for a meeting of an Irish Parliament on July 1 after due election of its members in agreement with provisions of the Treaty under which the Free State is to be permanently set up.

It is clear that Southern Ireland will be in an abnormal and indecisive situation until the Free State emerges from its incomplete and only semi-authoritative condition. That means a general election on lines of practically universal suffrage. But in the way has stood the clash of purpose between a Sinn Fein majority favoring the treaty and Free State and a Sinn Fein minority demanding an Irish Republic. Two courses were open; one, for the two factions to fight it out at the polls, elect delegates to a constitutional convention, and accept the Free State plan if the elected delegates were of that mind, or balk and fight if the election were the other way; the other course was for the two factions to come to some sort of compromise before any election was held.

This second and more pacific course was what took place. De Valera and Collins each yielded in part; they agreed to let the issues go to the polls on the understanding that any cabinet set up should be a coalition ministry with five Free State advocates and four of the bitter-end Republicans. This seems fair; it probably represents the proportion of the factions rather too favorably for the Republicans, but it gives the Free Staters the balance of power. What disturbed the British press and Government appears to have been doubt as to whether there was not danger of the original London plan falling through or being delayed unconscionably. Hence the recent consultation in London.

In Northern Ireland Ulster and Belfast reports as to assassinations and outrages increase in terror. The assassination of Mr. Twaddell, an anti-Sinn Fein member of the Ulster Parliament, has excited general indignation. The British Government still rules in Northern Ireland; it has now at least nineteen battalions of regulars there; apparently it hesitates to enforce the law rigorously.

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGNA CHARTA DAY

THE association which is promoting the idea of an annual commemoration among the seven English-speaking nations of the granting of Magna Charta does not propose to ask any country to establish a new legal holiday, nor does it propose to bother people to become formal members of an international association.

What the Magna Charta Day Association does suggest is that on June 15 and on the following Sunday there should be some recognition of the fact that on June 15, 1215, at Runnymede, there was adopted what really was the recognition of the great principle of individual freedom as now known by English-speaking peoples the world over.

The list of honorary members of the Association is a suggestive one. It includes President Harding, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor") of Canada, Sir James Craig, the Prime Minister of Ulster, and Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, of Labrador.

The founders of the Association declare that "every man, woman, and child in the Seven Nations will become a member in good standing by merely taking enough time on June 15 and on the third Sunday in June to think of what the Great Charter has done for civil and religious liberty, and to speak of the day to others."

In June, 1915, the hundredth anniversary of Waterloo suggested a comparison with the event of seven hundred years before Waterloo in that the Napoleonic attempt to impose an autocratic empire upon Europe was defeated by the Allies in 1815; whereas six hundred years before that event the English barons set in motion through Magna Charta the idea of individual liberty which in time has almost destroyed the old idea of the divine right of kings.

When this 1915 commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of Waterloo came around, the world was in the midst of a combat between the same opposed ideas of autocracy and democracy which were beginning to struggle in 1215. We quoted at the time remarks

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made by Mr. Elihu Root which may appropriately be repeated here:

> The first theory of the ancient republics, that the state is all in all and the individual derives his rights as a member, is the principle which was applied to Belgium. It is the principle which was applied to the Lusitania. Its logical and inevitable result is that the state is free from those rules of morality by which individual men are bound.
>
> The other, asserted in the Great Charter, by logical and inevitable result, binds the state by the rules of morality which the individual recognizes, and the supremacy of that rule of right, governing all men and all states and powers, is the hope of mankind.
>
> The assertion of that great and cardinal principle seven hundred years ago we celebrate to-night as the greatest of all events in the political development of modern liberty.

Every effort to honor the first assertion of the principle of individual freedom is deserving of encouragement.

THE GENOA CONFERENCE THROUGH LLOYD GEORGE'S EYES

NEVER was Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, more plausible or persuasive than in his speech before the British House of Commons on May 25, when he made his report on the Genoa Conference. The effectiveness of his speech can be measured by the vote of confidence it elicited—a vote of 235 to 26. Coming after a sharp debate, in which the Prime Minister was attacked by Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, and the labor leader Mr. Clynes, the vote is specially impressive.

Lloyd George's uncanny gift for retaining political support has certainly not deserted him. He never needed it more sorely than now, and never used it to greater advantage. Having planned the Genoa Conference and having given the impression that on its success depended the future of European civilization, he encountered opposition from France, which he barely overcame, and disappointment in the form of America's refusal to be represented; he then saw Russia and Germany using his Conference as an occasion to defy the other nations assembled there by the negotiation of their treaty; he had to witness the abandonment of his plans for a ten-year truce and for settling the unsettled frontiers of eastern Europe; he had to consent to the postponement of all practical attempts to bring order out of Europe's economic chaos; and now he comes back to Britain, makes a speech, responds in a few sentences to the assault of his critics, and gets a vote of nine to one that is virtually as complete an indorsement of his course as if it were unanimous. Even those who deny that Lloyd George is a statesman have to admit that he is to-day unequaled in the world as a politician.

He described the Conference as meeting under the most distracting and unfavorable of conditions. The nations assembled included some who were not on speaking terms with one another. While the Conference sat there was "marching and counter-marching of armies toward frontiers." And yet, said Lloyd George, "we met in perfect calm and in perfect harmony."

Toward Russia he outlined three alternative policies: First, to use force; second, to leave Russia to her fate until she changes her Government (a suggestion which elicited cheers); third, to help Russia swell the volume of trade. He outlined the experiences which the British Empire delegation had had in attempting to follow this third policy. He explained the coming together of Germany and Russia by attributing it to their sense of "a community of misfortune, community of debasement, community of what they regarded as maltreatment." The refusal of Russia to accede to the demands of the Conference he attributed to the fact that between their demand and the reply there intervened the First of May—the customary day for radical labor demonstrations in Europe. He recognized that the Bolshevist Government was an oligarchy, but he added:

> It is a great mistake to imagine that autocratic governments are altogether free from the influence of public opinion, and there is one public opinion in Russia, not the public opinion of vast masses of people—ninety-five per cent of the people are indifferent to this system or hostile to it. The only opinion there that matters is the opinion of the workmen in the towns, who represent less than one per cent of the whole population. But the Soviet system and its power is based upon that. It is not democracy, it is oligarchy. And this talk about nationalization in Russia is all humbug when they talk about the great principles of the Revolution. . . . You have the paradox of a Communist Government speaking in the name of an individualist population.

The Bolshevist reply to the demands of the Conference was, in Lloyd George's phrase, "so foolish a document that it could only have been written by a very clever man." He asked how many trade unions would have invested their funds on the strength of that document. When the First of May came, the Bolshevist delegates ceased to talk business and "nailed their flag to that barren fig tree of Communism, under which multitudes are dying of pestilence." He drew an alarming picture of the danger threatened by the Red Army at the present moment. On the other hand, he said that the agreement among the nations to abstain from any act of aggression while the questions raised at Genoa remain under examination raised the hope that the consequent sense of security would dispel the fears that cause war. "We have already captured positions," said Lloyd George in conclusion, "from which a further advance can be made" During his speech he showed a more conciliatory attitude toward France than has sometimes characterized him, and in answer to his critics he said definitely that it was impossible to settle the reparation question without carrying along the judgment of France, and that he desired to work with the good will of the democracy of France. To the suggestion of Lord Robert Cecil that it might be possible to get the United States into conference Lloyd George replied that he had invited, pleaded, and used every other method except force to get the United States into conference, and if the noble lord could do anything more his assistance would be welcome.

GENOA THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

LLOYD GEORGE'S speech furnishes in itself a full justification for the refusal of America to take part in the Genoa Conference.

In the first place, he makes it clear that the Conference was devoted chiefly, if not wholly, to European international politics. America helps nobody, and helps least of all herself, when she tries to give advice on the politics of Europe Of course every European Power would like to get American backing. The weight of America in the balance of power is worth seeking; but we have no interests to serve in satisfying any European nation's desire for our aid in establishing that balance in its favor If the issue at Genoa had been a plain one, with the forces of aggression on one side and the forces of defense on the other, an issue as plain as that which arose when Germany undertook to dominate the world, the case would have been different; but the issue was not plain; if there is any danger threatening the peace of the world, it is resident in the oligarchy headed by Lenine and Trotsky's Bolshevist Government in Russia; and yet we find Great Britain advocating measures, not of resistance, but of aid. It is clear that on the only issue of first magnitude in Europe there are differences of policy between nations that are equally our friends. In such disputes we cannot afford to become entangled.

In the second place, the speech of Lloyd George makes it perfectly clear that our Government was right about Russia. As long as that distressed country is in the hands of an oligarchy that has no regard for its pledged word and

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no true feeling of friendliness for any other nation, as even Lloyd George recognizes it is, American participation in any conference with Russian representatives would raise false hopes, and would postpone, instead of promoting, the resumption of financial and commercial relations between Russia and the rest of the world.

It does not seem likely that Lloyd George's speech, exposing the political character of the Genoa Conference, which professed to be economic, and picturing the nations of Europe seeking commercial advantages by negotiations with a Russian Government that is as destructive of business and trade as it is of political and industrial liberty, will do anything to change the policy of this Nation in regard to Europe's political problems, and in particular in regard to Russia. America has been charged with the worship of the dollar; but, in spite of her defects, she is not likely to take part in any arrangement which for the sake of dollars will bolster up a régime so opposed to American conceptions of civil liberty and business honor as that of the Bolsheviki. American common sense will see in such an arrangement no service to the cause of freedom, no sound promotion of commerce, and only further burdens for the Russian people.

THE DOOM OF THE TWELVE-HOUR DAY

ONCE, not so many years ago as to be beyond the recollection of living people, the work day in industries of all kinds was very generally twelve hours long. Gradually, sometimes by peaceful means, sometimes with turbulence, the work day prevailing in factories was reduced. To-day what was once an ideal has become common in practice. Eight hours constitute the normal day's work in so many industries that the eight-hour day has come to be regarded very widely as the unit by which a day's wages are reckoned. And yet one of the greatest industries in America, a basic industry on which the life and prosperity of almost every kind of manufacture and certainly every method of transportation depend, has retained for many of its workers the old twelve-hour day. That laggard industry is the steel industry.

Now it appears certain that the steel industry will render the twelve-hour day obsolete.

On May 19 the newspapers of the country published despatches from Washington reporting the fact that at a conference with the President of the United States at the White House the leaders of the steel industry, including the two foremost steel men of America, Judge Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, had agreed with the President in approving in principle the abolition of the twelve-hour day, and had authorized the President of the American Steel and Iron Institute to appoint a committee of five to make an investigation and report to the industry on the subject. According to the statement given out at the White House, the President explained "that there was no intention of Government interference in private business, but that we are about to witness a great industrial revival, and the one hope of abolishing the excessively long working day was to do it before the full swing is resumed."

This conclusion, reached by those who are in command of this great industry, is the result of a discussion, amounting at times to an agitation, which has been continuous for the past decade. It was, in fact, eleven years ago last month that the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation adopted what, from the name of its author, has come to be known as the Cabot resolution. That resolution called for an investigation of statements made in an article by John A. Fitch published in the "American Magazine." At that time the stockholders' committee recommended the ultimate abolition of the twelve-hour day together with its natural accompaniment of the seven-day week. Since that time there has been developing a public opinion that has grown more and more insistent in its demands for the abolition of these survivals of a past industrial age. Finally, a year and a half ago a thorough study of the subject was presented to a joint meeting of the Taylor Society, an organization to promote scientific management, and certain sections of the National organizations of mechanical and electrical engineers, by a management expert, Horace B. Drury.

In that address Mr. Drury made plain the reasons for the survival of the twelve-hour day in this industry. In the ordinary factories, in which it is possible to discontinue work and resume it after an interval of a few hours, the reduction of the work day is comparatively simple; but in a continuous industry, like the steel industry, in which furnaces have to be kept going all the time, day and night, it is not practicable to assign men to work except in shifts of equal fractions of twenty-four hours. It was easy, comparatively, to change the working day from twelve hours to ten, let us say, in a textile mill; but it was impossible to do that in a blast furnace. The only change that seemed practicable was one from twelve to eight hours, and that change was too radical to come in the ordinary progress toward shorter hours. Moreover, the work in a steel plant is intermittent. Men who work twelve hours are not working at top speed during that time. For a considerable part of the time they can sit about and smoke and talk and even sleep. And even when the work is hard, it is not as hard as one might imagine it would be. A great deal of the heavy lifting that used to be done by man power is now done by machinery.

Naturally, for labor of this sort "the steel industry has for many years," Mr. Drury explained in his address, "recruited its workers from a class of men to whom this combination of long sluggish hours with rather high weekly earnings has had a peculiar charm; and that is the class of newly arrived foreign-born workers. . . . Men of this type would sometimes be willing to work four extra hours for almost nothing. Outside is alien America; inside is the one environment to which they have become in a measure accustomed. Outside are the squalid streets and often wretched dwellings, and nothing special to do except to dissipate the money that one is trying to save; inside are one's fellow-workmen and companions. . . . In fact, there has grown up among these foreigners, and among the Americans as well, a special mode of existence in which the shop rather than the home, or other outside institution, has become to a large extent the center of living. Just as sailors have learned to spend their lives at sea, miners to spend much of theirs under ground, and traveling salesmen and engineers to spend much of theirs away from home, so the steel worker spends his life in the shop."

Such facts as these explain the survival of the twelve-hour day, but they afford no reason for its continuance. Even were the men contented with this life, as they are not, it would be contrary to the interests of the country to have it made permanent. A twelve-hour day means at least thirteen hours away from home. It is not, as Mr. Drury points out, so much because of what goes on inside the shop as because of what a man misses outside that the country should insist that the twelve-hour day be abandoned. That means that the man has no time for his duties as a father of a family and as a citizen.

The men themselves, who have in the past acquiesced in the twelve-hour day, are realizing this fact; but the country ought to realize it more keenly. The twelve-hour day, as Mr. Drury says, simply means "the accentuation and continuance in American life of those lines of class and culture which immigration

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has already made too dangerous and deep."

The interests of the men and of the citizenship of the country, however, are not the only reasons for the abolition of the twelve-hour day. Strong reasons are also found in the interests of the industry itself. The twelve-hour day means sluggish work; it means the prevention of measures for making labor in the steel industry efficient; it develops indifference and inattentiveness that inevitably result in costly accidents; it creates what Mr. Drury terms the "lax moral tone which must pervade an industry where sleeping is tolerated;" it calls for foremen who feel that they must drive in order to get anything done; it makes for waste, including the unnecessary impairment of tools and equipment. "Who will deny," asks Mr. Drury, "that in the long run a brighter future is bound to lie before an industry which has learned that work is work, and has decided that long dull hours and half-asleep workmen will no longer do?"

The arguments for the abolition of the twelve-hour day thus based on reason are reinforced by experience. Some steel mills in America have changed from the twelve-hour to the eight-hour day. It is impossible here to report the evidence that Mr. Drury marshals; but the conclusion is plain that the change is not impracticable, for it has worked. It is true that it has resulted in some increase in the cost of production; but that increase is slight. That increase in cost in pig iron that sells for $40 a ton would amount to only 21 cents; and on the steel ingot that sells for about $46 that increase would be only about 46 cents; and there are steel manufacturers, according to Mr. Drury, who believe that under the three-shift system steel will not cost any more ultimately, and perhaps not as much.

It is not without significance that, except in the Orient, practically all other great steel manufacturing countries (Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Sweden, Spain, Italy) have abandoned the twelve-hour day.

The change to the shorter working day is surely coming. The only question is the method of the change. It is better to have it come without turmoil and industrial warfare. It is better to have it come under the direction of men who know the steel industry, rather than under the direction of men who are ignorant of it. It is better to have it come by the voluntary action of the industry rather than through political pressure. And it is better to have it come at a time when there is a dearth of employment, and when workmen will therefore more easily adjust themselves to the change because they will through the change find more jobs. This is the time when circumstances seem specially fitted for a reform that has in it possibilities of benefit alike to the workingman, the employer, and the country.

THE CASE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL DAUGHERTY

TWO charges against Mr. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, have been made on the floor of the Senate and widely repeated in the newspapers. The first is that in his connection with the notorious Morse case he displayed a low standard of legal ethics; the second is that he has been lax and partial in his prosecution of fraudulent war contract cases. The least important of these charges, the second, has received the greater emphasis. In our judgment, he must stand or fall upon the first charge.

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ATTORNEY-GENERAL DAUGHERTY

So far as we have been able to discover, the accusation that Mr. Daugherty has shown personal, financial, or political favoritism in his official attitude towards fraudulent war contracts is based upon mere suspicion, rumor, and gossip. The Attorney-General indignantly denies this charge, concerning which no direct evidence has been published, and has announced over his own name that a special division of the Department of Justice has been organized for the trial of these cases; that expert and distinguished lawyers have been engaged to aid in the work; and that the prosecution will be carried on vigorously without fear or favor. Any judgment as to his impartiality in these cases ought to be suspended until the cases are tried and he can show what he is able and willing to do as a prosecutor. The Attorney-General is at least entitled to the protection afforded to any common criminal by the principles of constitutional law. He is entitled to be regarded as innocent of collusion with fraud until he is proved guilty.

The charge regarding Mr. Daugherty's standards of legal ethics is, however, more serious. It concerns character, and not legal acts. It depends, therefore, not upon technical evidence, but upon personal judgments and valuations.

On May 22 Senator Caraway read into the "Record" on the floor of the Senate a long letter purporting to have been written and signed by Thomas B. Felder, a New York lawyer, in which Mr. Daugherty's connection with the Morse case is outlined as follows. The italics are ours:

> To begin at the beginning, permit me to say that after Charles W. Morse was sent to the penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, under a fifteen-year sentence, and after his attorneys and family had exhausted every resource that they possessed or ingenuity could suggest, Hon. Fred L. Seely, then the editor and proprietor of the Atlanta "Georgian," who had, as I understood it, a benevolent and charitable interest in the fate of Morse, and who had been for some years theretofore a client of mine, came to my office and stated to me that I had convinced him of my resourcefulness and my capacity to "do things," *and, while the Morse situation seemed hopeless, because the President had refused, on the best showing that could be made, either commutation or pardon,* yet he had desired me to examine thoroughly the record and if in my judgment anything could be done he would cause me to be employed in the case and would see that I was substantially compensated for services rendered in proportion to their value to Mr. Morse.
>
> I read the record, studied the case thoroughly, got in touch with Mr. H. M. Daugherty, of Columbus, Ohio, *who stood as close to the President as any other lawyer or citizen of the United States,* and interested him in the case, agreeing to divide with him any compensation that I might receive. We took the matter up with the Attorney-General and with the President, stating to them that the record disclosed that in refusing to extend Executive clemency reasons were given which were not borne out by the record and we requested that the case be reopened.
>
> We were informed by the President and the Attorney-General that the act of the President rendered the matter a "closed incident" for the present, but if we would bring the matter to their attention again just before the term of office of the President expired in March, 1913, the matter would be reopened and perhaps a different action taken in respect thereto.
>
> This decision was communicated by

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Mr. H. M. Daugherty and myself to Mr. Morse, who had agreed to pay $6,000 cash to cover expenses (this sum was paid) and $25,000, conditional upon our obtaining his release from the penitentiary.

When this result was reported to Mr. Morse, he stated to us in the presence of the penitentiary guard that if we would renew our efforts to obtain his release he would pay us, in addition to the amount agreed upon, the sum of $100,000, and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I will make you both rich if you will get me out of here."

The Felder letter goes on to say that after Morse was pardoned, owing to the efforts of Mr. Daugherty, he (Felder) and Mr. Daugherty received $6,000 in cash and $25,000 in worthless stocks; that Mr. Daugherty "complained very bitterly of our treatment by Morse" and after a personal interview with Morse "positively and emphatically declined to take the stocks either in payment or as collateral security" and insisted on a better form of cash.

In this letter Mr. Felder makes the naïve statement, apparently without in the least appreciating what it means, that Mr. Daugherty sold to Morse, a convicted criminal of unsavory reputation, his political influence with President Taft for $31,000 and a possibility of a much larger sum.

Nearly a week elapsed before Mr. Daugherty made any reply to the Felder letter. He then wrote to Senator Watson, of Indiana, making no protest against or denial of Felder's narrative of his relations with Morse, but simply saying: "All I ever received from anybody in connection with the Morse cases, both civil and criminal, was about $4,000."

The office of Attorney-General of the United States is one of the most important in the structure of our government. The entire system of justice, in a sense, rests upon it. Its incumbents ought to be, not merely ordinarily honest men, but men of an unimpeachable and delicate sense of honor. As the case now stands, with Mr. Daugherty's own admissions it is apparent that, whatever may be the partisan motives of his Senatorial accusers, his sense of propriety is not over-delicate. His implied excuse that his offense, if any, cannot be a very large one because he received only $4,000, a sum which gave him no profit but only partly paid the expense he incurred, justifies, we think, this criticism of his delicacy.

It is extremely regrettable, if not dangerous to good government, that an Attorney-General of the United States and a member of the Cabinet should be placed by his own acts in the situation in which Mr. Daugherty now finds himself.

AWARDS OF MERIT

IT has been proposed that there should be a discontinuance for some time of the Nobel prize awards in order to increase the capital sum from which the awards are derived and thereby make the prizes larger, or perhaps enlarge the number and scope of the awards. The latter would seem to be far the more desirable object, for the prizes are already large in money value and there are in the world's field of endeavor untouched possibilities for the recognition of distinguished services to mankind.

Such awards as come from the Nobel foundation, from the French Academy, from the de Goncourt and other French committees, and from the interesting offer by Mr. Bok of a prize of $10,000 to the citizen who has done the best service to Philadelphia, are valuable, not only as recognition of achievement in art, literature, science, and public advancement, but as encouragement to all who are striving to translate ideals into concrete form and make more common beauty and knowledge and the accomplishing of things worth while.

One is struck, in reading the announcement just made through the Columbia University School of Journalism of the annual awards of its Pulitzer prizes, by the number and scope of the incentives here furnished both to Americans who have achieved and to Americans who are struggling toward achievement. Thus, there are three traveling scholarships of $1,500 each for the pupils of the school who have done the best work in their courses and two other equally well endowed scholarships for American art and music students of promise and talent. For journalism at large there are awards to the newspaper which has done the most meritorious and distinguished service in the year, to the writer of the best editorial, and to the reporter who has done the best piece of accurate, terse, and valuable journalistic work. This year two of these three prizes fell to men who made the most of the notable opportunity offered by the ceremonies at Washington last Armistice Day over the Unknown Soldier. Mr. Kirke L. Simpson, of the Associated Press, won the reporter's prize; Mr. Frank M. O'Brien, of the New York "Herald," was adjudged to have written of the Unknown Soldier in a way that best stood the tests of clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and the power to influence public opinion rightly. Many of our readers will remember Mr. O'Brien's editorial; its opening paragraphs were as follows:

> That which takes place to-day at the National Cemetery in Arlington is a symbol, a mystery and a tribute. It is an entombment only in the physical sense. It is rather the enthronement of Duty and Honor. This man who died for his country is the symbol of these qualities; a far more perfect symbol than any man could be whose name and deeds we knew. He represents more, really, than the unidentified dead, for we cannot separate them spiritually from the war heroes whose names are written on their gravestones. He—this spirit whom we honor—stands for the unselfishness of all.
>
> This, of all monuments to the dead, is lasting and immutable. So long as men revere the finer things of life the tomb of the nameless hero will remain a shrine. Nor, with the shifts of time and mind, can there be a changing of values. No historian shall rise to modify the virtues or the faults of the Soldier. He has an immunity for which kings might pray. The years may bring erosion to the granite but not to the memory of the Unknown.

The jury which made the decision as to the journalistic prizes found that the most noteworthy single public service rendered individually by one newspaper was the New York "World's" series of articles exposing the operations and nature of the revived Ku Klux Klan.

There is always wide interest in the Columbia awards as to literature and the drama. There seems to be general approval of the bestowal of the $1,000 prize for the American novel "best representing the wholesome atmosphere of life and the highest standards of American manners and manhood" to Mr. Booth Tarkington's "Alice Adams." Many critics would place this novel lower than Mr. Tarkington's "The Magnificent Ambersons," which had already received the same honor; while of course there will be a difference of opinion as to whether one or two other novels of 1921 are not equal in force or dramatic quality to "Alice Adams." But the committee could choose but one, and their choice is creditable. The award of a prize of $1,000 to Edwin Arlington Robinson for his "Collected Poems" as the best volume of verse put forth during the year is beyond question an admirable decision. Hamlin Garland's "A Daughter of the Middle Border" in the field of biography, Mr. James Truslow Adams's "The Founding of New England" in that of American history, and Mr. Eugene O'Neill's "Annie Christie" in that of play-writing, round out the list of the Columbia awards.

A distribution of tokens of merit such as this is a stimulus to comparison and discussion—a stimulus even if it arouses contradiction. The founder of the prizes made a valuable contribution to the growth of American imaginative activity and a help to American literary and art development.

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THE GREAT "UNDER-WEIGHT" DELUSION

UNDER the above title Mr. Charles K. Taylor, an expert in physical training, contributed to The Outlook of March 15 an article of which this was the dominant note:

> How often have you seen this common sight? A slender, wiry mother places slender, wiry little Willy on the station scales, drops in a penny, and gasps in horror. Tables printed on the scales state that boys of Willy's age, and particularly of Willy's age and height, should weigh just about 85 pounds. And little Willy, doing the best he can, achieves but 75! And that mother, with startled intellect, realizes that little Willy must be *under-weight*—direful term! A term that brings consternation to teachers and parents by the thousands, and urges investigating examiners of various kinds to a verge of hysteria!

Mr. Taylor then proceeded to demonstrate his theory of "height-weight," or, in other words, that "the standard to go by is not one of weight, but of health and physical development."

No article that The Outlook has recently published has brought a greater number of letters of protest and approval. Five hundred or more were received by Mr. Taylor alone, largely from teachers, physicians, and directors of physical training.

Notable among those who approved we mention Dr. Dublin, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, an institution which has achieved extraordinary results in child conservation; and Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the distinguished sculptor and student of the human figure and Director of Physical Training in the University of Pennsylvania. We shall publish before long an article by Dr. McKenzie on "Variations in Physical Types," illustrated from the human figure.

Notable among the protestants was Mrs. E. R. Grant, Director of the Children's Health Crusade, Washington, D. C. Her article appeared in The Outlook for May 10. This week we print two more contributions to the discussion, one pro and one con. The first is by Dr. L. Emmett Holt, one of the most distinguished of living specialists in the therapeutics and hygiene of children. The second is by Mr. Angelo Patri, author of "A Schoolmaster in the Great City" and principal of Public School 45, in the Bronx, New York City. Mr. Patri is contributing to the New York "Evening Post" a daily sketch which illustrates some problem of school-child life. With his special permission we here print one of these sketches which is pertinent to the discussion of the problem.

There are two conclusions to be drawn from this controversy in which we think all the participants will concur. First, popular and even professional opinions on questions of hygiene and physical culture are as ardent and sometimes as polemical as those in the field of metaphysical theology. Second, there is an almost universal interest in the correct physical training of American boys and girls which promises well for the future. The schoolmen's motto, which used to be so commonly quoted and so commonly broken, *Mens sana in corpore sano*, is no longer to be regarded as a mere convention.

I—CHILD WEIGHING NOT A FAD

BY L. EMMETT HOLT

THE campaign, if it may be so called, for weighing and measuring children is a general health movement which has spread, not only over this country, but over the world. It is not a fad. It is a carefully considered movement indorsed and advocated by the leading physicians interested in children, by health officers, and by nutrition workers throughout the country. For one not a physician to attempt to discredit this whole movement and to characterize it as a delusion seems, to say the least, somewhat presumptuous.

If the conclusions which might be drawn by the uninformed were not so serious, Mr. Taylor's articles and his position might be passed over without comment. It seems incredible that any person who has critically studied the nutrition of children for a period of years should arrive at such conclusions and make such statements as some of those made in his articles in The Outlook of March 15 and May 10.

It is of course generally recognized that not all healthy children are of the same height or weight for a given age, or even of the same weight for a given height. In the publications upon this subject this has been constantly emphasized. The *average* is not the *normal;* the average is a line; the normal is a zone. All of those who have been most interested in the nutrition of children recognize this range of variation and include in the normal zone children who are less than ten per cent below or twenty per cent above the average weight for the height. This standard is a somewhat arbitrary one, but in practice it serves well.

Practically, it is found also that if children vary to a greater degree than this on either side of the average something is wrong; that outside of this normal zone underweight is likely to be a disease, something needing investigation; and upon critical examination many other things are found to be wrong with such children.

Naturally the revelations of the monthly weighing of school-children were somewhat of a shock to many complacent parents who had regarded their children as perfect and their care and feeding in the home as above criticism. To be told that they were not doing their full duty and had neglected some matters which were important in their diet and care was disturbing. For such parents to be assured, as in Mr. Taylor's article, that their children were all right, that there was no need to be disturbed, was a great consolation.

It is possible that some persons regard the movement of measuring and weighing children and the teaching that goes with it as unsound, something that will soon pass. But such is not my belief. The movement is based upon the fundamental proposition that the weight of the child is the best simple method we have of estimating the state of his nutrition. The mother has learned this about her baby. Once she was satisfied if her baby looked well even if not up to weight; but she has learned that the under-weight baby is not a normal baby. A great reduction in infant mortality has resulted as a consequence of the campaign to teach the mother the significance of the weight.

So parents are learning that an older child who is habitually under-weight beyond a certain normal range is also one whose condition should give them concern. Weight is just as important and just as valuable in its relation to the nutrition of older children as of infants.

In the great majority of cases children who are under-weight are so, not because of inheritance, but because in the home the simple laws of health are constantly being broken. One has only to watch children in hotel dining-rooms order their own meals to see how badly they have been taught to select their food, or in the homes of one's friends to see what children are allowed to eat. Equally important and equally vicious are the other habits which the child of to-day is allowed to form: evening entertainments and a bed hour of ten or eleven o'clock for a school-child of ten years who should be in bed at eight.

That none of these rules can be violated without injury to the child we

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have examples in practice every day. But people do not always like to be enlightened; they do not like to change their habits; they are not courageous enough to change the habits of their children, but in their fond fancy they insist upon indulging them to the extent of greatly interfering with their normal growth and development. Such parents will be gratified to find in Mr. Taylor's article ample justification of their position. Those who look deeper and realize that better things can be done for their children than they are doing now will indorse and support the weighing campaign and the health education which accompanies it. For the purpose of weighing and measuring children is not to collect statistics, but to interest the children themselves in health, and this it is found to do.

II—THOSE STANDARD TABLES

BY ANGELO PATRI

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MISS JENNIE was annoyed about something.

So much was clear to the most casual observer, and after she had kept perfectly still for five minutes without the least sign of a rift in the enveloping gloom Miss Lavinia asked: "What *is* the matter?"

"Did you ever feel foolish?"

"No, never," retorted Miss Lavinia, acidly. "Why take such a common state so much to heart?"

"I wouldn't care so much, only I worked so hard to do it. I was very particular about the job. I left nothing out. Serves me right for taking a report for granted.

"You know Armond? You know how tiny he is? The doctor and nurse weighed and measured my class, and of course they found Armond under-sized and under-weight, according to the standard tables, and gave me a slip for him.

"I filled out the slips religiously, even underlined and red-inked them, Armond's along with the rest. This morning I got a polite note from his mother asking me to come in and see her.

"When I got there, she and Armond's father seemed to be enjoying a joke between them. 'I asked you to come in and have a chat with us about Armond. You say he is under weight and height and suggest that we feed him up and exercise him and all that in order to bring him up to normal. Now, Miss Jennie, we would like to know just what your norm for Armond's height and weight is. We thought him in pretty good shape. What height, for instance, would you consider normal for him?'

"I almost choked. There those two stood laughing at me out of their eyes. Neither of them was five feet high. The tiniest people, and the healthiest you can imagine, and just bubbling over with fun. Armond came in and stood beside them, and a blind man could have seen that he was the healthiest young animal alive.

"I couldn't say it was the doctor's fault. I hated to say it was my own. I knew I should have thought about the slips before I sent them out. I felt like a fool, and I just up and said so.

"They laughed right out and said I wasn't. But—believe me—next time—.

"I know now and foreyer that a child is normal to himself and he may or may not be up to the standard tables. Wait until I see that doctor."

"'Twasn't his fault at all," Miss Lavinia said. "He only measured the children. You knew them."

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

THE GREAT COMPANION

How would you answer the following question, asked by a member of a Bible class?

"Assuming the truth of the evolutionary hypothesis, do you think the Rabbi Wise or Silverman or any other leader of the Jewish people of the present day is wiser, or more spiritual, or more capable or godly, than were Solomon, David, Moses, or Abraham?

"If the present-day Jewish leader is not superior to Solomon, David, Moses, or Abraham, then how do you account for our 'Lord Jesus Christ,' who was born at a time of the world's history which was corrupt religiously and otherwise? Also where does the common idea of evolution as a development come in?" A. W. HAND.

THE existence of great men is one of the many phenomena which seem to me wholly inconsistent with the philosophy of materialism, which assumes that every phenomenon is caused by conditions immediately preceding. William James, in his essay "Great Men and Their Environment," states this inconsistency with characteristic humor. "Can it be," he asks, "that Mr. Spencer holds the convergence of sociological pressure to have so impinged on Stratford upon Avon, about the 26th of April, 1564, that a W. Shakespeare with all his mental peculiarities had to be born there?"

But the phenomenon of genius affords no such difficulty to one who believes, as I do, that wheresoever life is God is. The influence of the Great Spirit on human spirits is no more mystical than the influence of one human spirit upon another human spirit, or than the fact that a flower and a weed are produced out of the same soil under the same rain and sunshine. To the idealist evolution is a directed development, as a garden is a directed development. God works upon men through men. Great men are simply under-gardeners contributing the spiritual force which is as necessary to human development as sunshine is to vegetable development.

In my childhood the common belief which, with the majority of churchgoers, I got from church and Sunday school was something like this: Six thousand years or so ago God created the world—perhaps the universe—and endowed it with certain natural forces. His relation to it was analogous to that of an architect to a building. His relation to men was analogous to that of a ruler to his subjects. The titles given to him were "The Great First Cause" and "The Moral Governor of the World."

I have definitely substituted a radically different philosophy. I know nothing about the origin of either matter or spirit. Creation is not a definite act making something out of nothing; it is a continuous act bringing order out of chaos. It is a process, not a product. The relation of God to the world is less like that of an architect to a building than like that of the spirit of man to his body. The relation of God to the children of men is less like that of a moral governor to the subjects of his rule, whose obedience he enforces by laws and penalties, than like that of a father, who by spiritual power, by what we

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vaguely call his "personality," shapes, colors, informs, inspires the *life* of his children. God is not a Great First Cause; he is a perpetually active Cause, as truly creating now as he ever created. He is not a moral governor or "Invisible King," but a Father. Inspiration is not an occasional and rare episode. He inspires the plowman no less than the poet. Read the plowman's ode in the Twenty-eighth Chapter of Isaiah. The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and the crossing of the Red Sea are not exceptional interferences of God in nature. All the operations of what we call nature are subject to his will. If we could imagine the spirit of God withdrawn from the earth, the earth would crumble into dust as the body of man crumbles into dust when the spiritual tenant which has occupied it withdraws from it.

The Hebrew prophets are not the only men who have heard his voice. He is constantly speaking. All mothers may converse with him as well as Hannah, all statesmen as well as Moses. God is the All-Father. We are all his offspring. Christ is the supreme Man of history because he is the supreme manifestation of the Great Spirit in a human life. He is called the only begotten Son of God because *all* his life flowed from the divine fountain. This is the meaning of such declarations as that of Paul: "In him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." The Bible is not an infallible book *about* religion; it is a book *of* religion—that is, of religious experience. Professor Huxley, without mentioning it, defines it. He says:

> As there are Pascals and Mozarts, Newtons and Raphaels, in whom the innate faculty for science or art seems to need but a touch to spring into full vigor, and through whom the human race obtains new possibilities of knowledge and new conceptions of beauty; so there have been men of moral genius to whom we owe ideals of duty and visions of moral perfection, which ordinary mankind could never have obtained; though happily for them they can feel the beauty of a vision which lay beyond the reach of their dull imaginations, and count life well spent in shaping some faint image of it in the actual world.[1]

I have not the space here to trace the progress—political, sociological, scientific, and religious—which in my lifetime has promoted this radical change in our conception of God and his relation to nature and to life. Undoubtedly it has led some men to ignore the life of the spirit altoegther, but it has led many to a deeper spiritual faith and a better understanding of the life of the spirit in man and of the Great Spirit in the universe. As an experience it is stated briefly and clearly by Basil King in his interesting volume "The Conquest of Fear." "The Caucasian," he says, "pigeonholes God. Otherwise expressed, he keeps God in a specially labeled compartment of life, to be brought out for occasional use and put back when the need is over." This theological conception of an appearing and disappearing God he contrasts with a paragraph from Joubert, an eighteenth-century French Catholic: "The soul cannot move, wake, or open the eyes without perceiving God. We perceive God through the soul as we feel air in the body. Dare I say it? We can know God easily so long as we do not feel it necessary to define Him."

I then count genius to be a peculiar phase of that inspiration which is the secret of all life. The painter, the sculptor, the musician, the architect, interprets the Great Artist, the scientist interprets the Great Mechanic, the pioneer interprets the Great Leader, the priest and the prophet interpret the Great Lover, and each one of us by his more humble career can interpret the Great Life-Giver, for, to quote Joubert again, "God is known to us through piety."

[1] Huxley, "English Men of Letters," Vol. VI, p. 242.

GREAT-UNCLE JOE

BY MARJORIE AUSTIN

He sat, one summer evening, just outside
The golden circle that the lamp flung wide,
Watching the merry group which, at his whim,
Stood by the organ there, and sang for him.

Illness had torn him from his days of toil,
From his loved flocks and well-attended soil,
And set him there to wait with patience grim
Till time should pass, and be no more for him.

He was an old man, bearing still the trace
Of wind and sun upon his rugged face.
Long days of pain had made new furrows there,
And whitened all the silver of his hair.

His head was bent, his calloused hands lay still,
His whole great body sagged, toil-worn and ill,
But still his eyes burned with a steady gaze,
Piercing, yet kindly, as in younger days.

The group about the organ sang a while,
Then, from beneath an unused music pile,
Pulled out a book, long unremembered there,
And played and sang an old camp-meeting air.

And I, a child, drifting about the place,
Saw a slow tear slip down the old man's face,
And felt ashamed for him—a mere child, I,
Who could not know why an old man should cry.

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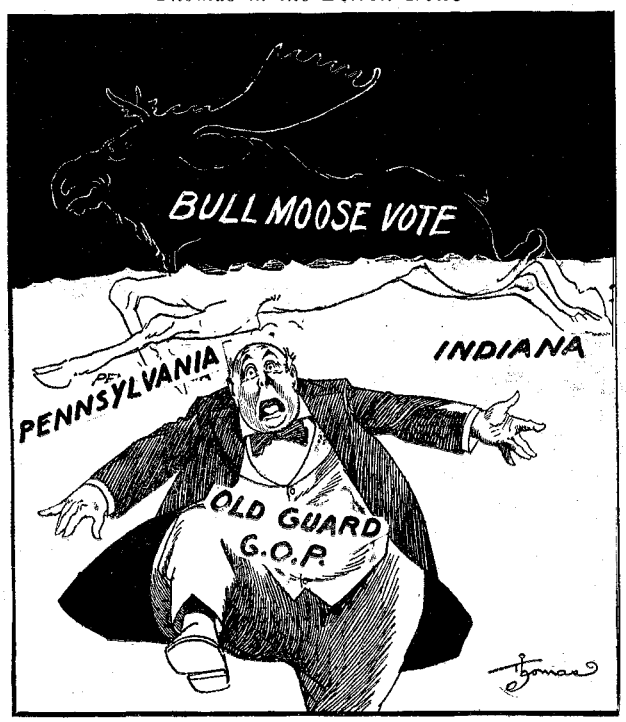
'TIS POLITICLY DONE

(2 Henry VI, Act III, Scene 1)

Thomas in the Detroit News



ACCORDING TO SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, THERE ARE ANIMAL SPOOKS

From Senator F. M. Davenport, Clinton, N. Y.

From the Buffalo Courier

WHAT THE POLITICAL WILD WAVES ARE SAYING

From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

Darling in the New York Tribune

MIDDLE MENS PROFITS RAILROAD RATES AND BROKERS COMMISSIONS
MIDDLE MENS COUNTRY CLUB
PRODUCERS MANUFACTURERS CREATORS

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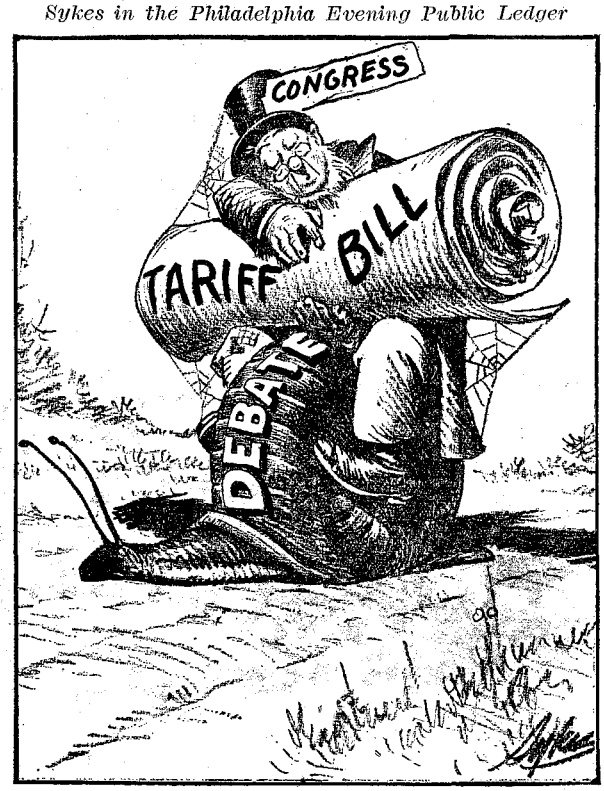
ANOTHER OCCUPATION THAT IS BADLY OVERMANNED

From Helen P. DeLand, Fairport, N. Y.

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger



THE SPEED KING

From Frederick Eissler, Philadelphia, Pa.

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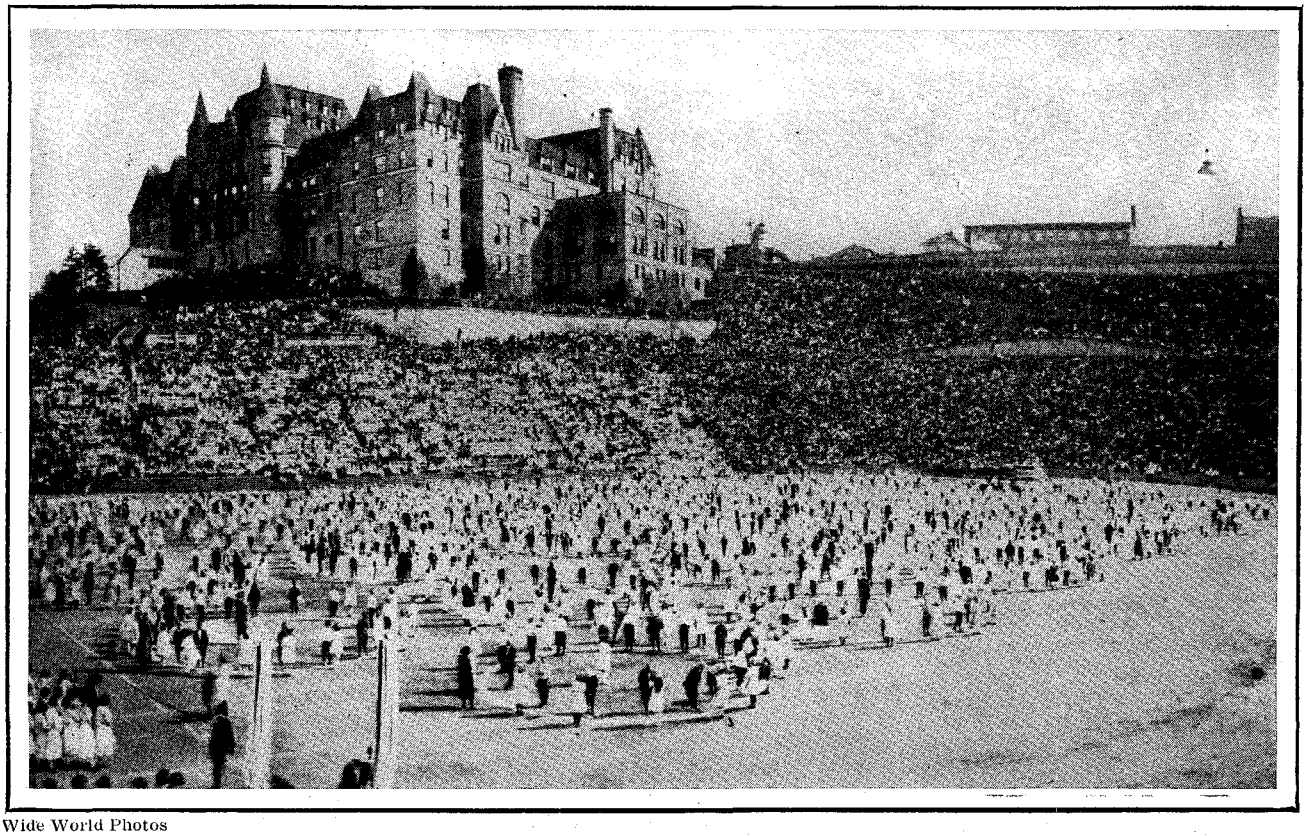
SPORTS AND PAGEANTS



Wide World Photos

ATHLETIC PAGEANT FOR THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The school-children of Tacoma, Washington, in honor of the National Congress of Mothers in session in that city, took part in a great gymnastic and athletic demonstration. Over 16,000 school-children took part in the events, the delegates to the Congress viewing the proceedings from specially reserved seats. The photograph gives a general view of the exercises

Underwood

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE THEIR LAST ATHLETIC MEET ON THE RHINE

Here is the latest view of the model athletic field at Carnival Island, near the city of Coblenz, with the 8th Infantry regimental mass games being played. The field will remain as a gift of the United States to Coblenz. The Army first turned over the equipment to the Y. M. C. A., and the "Y" in turn decided to present the field to the city of Coblenz

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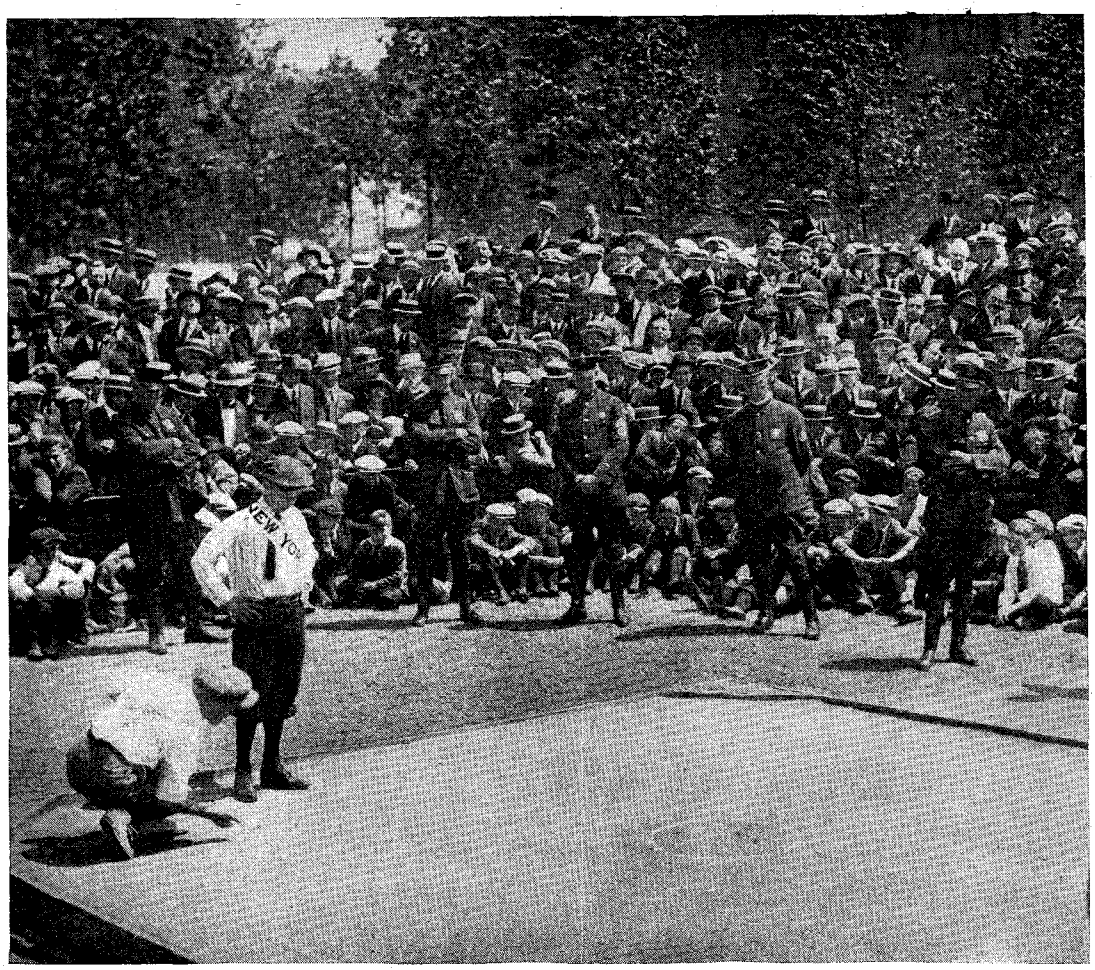
AT HOME AND ABROAD



International

A CHAMPIONSHIP GAME OF MARBLES

Frank McQuade, of Baltimore, is the marble-shooting champion of the country. Here is a picture of the finals in which he won the title, vanquishing his opponents from Philadelphia, Newark, and New York, in which places the competitors of the local champions had been eliminated in trial games. Young McQuade is here seen beginning his game with Nicky Markoff, New York City champion

International

A PEEVISH HERO

Babe Ruth returned to the baseball world on May 20, after having been suspended for several weeks by Judge Landis. His reception from nearly forty thousand fans at the Polo Grounds was one of great enthusiasm. But a baseball crowd is fickle. It uncrowned its "home run king" by hooting when he made only one home run in several games. Then the hero turned quarrelsome, chased a hooting critic out of the grand stand, threw gravel at the umpire, and was promptly "sent to the showers" and later was fined $200 and deposed as captain of the "Yankees"

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INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

SHARP COMMENTS BY UNDERGRADUATES

IN this third group of prize-winning letters from undergraduates of American colleges the readers who have followed this expression of student opinion will find, we feel sure, quite as representative and interesting contributions to the debate as in the two groups already published. All of the writers were winners of fourth prizes, but in frankness and in sharp comment and free and direct criticism their letters are quite as noteworthy as were the letters from the winners of the higher prizes, even if not as thorough in presenting a well-thought-out line of argument.

We think that athletic graduate committees in colleges can get some shrewd and practical hints from the points made here by these four undergraduates.

Among the things that the writers whose letters we present herewith caustically criticise are the stressing of star players, the desire of the grand stand to see the side it favors win at any price, the lack of appreciation of the student who studies while the athlete is idolized, the spirit of professionalism in college rivalry, the backing of one's team by betting How far such things are general or typical is another matter. So far as they do exist, such protests as appear in these letters from students must, we are confident, exercise an influence in making college athletics independent and wholesome.

As we said in estimating the general trend of these letters from one hundred and twenty-five colleges in all parts of the country, "Undergraduate opinion not only favors athletics as a source of recreation and pleasure, but, and beyond that, because athletics foster the college spirit, and loyalty to the college is as essential for the functioning of college life as loyalty to the country is essential to the functioning of citizenship."

THE LURE OF ATHLETICS

ABOVE the door of State Gym at the Iowa State College hangs a copper plate bearing these words: "If by gaining knowledge we destroy our health, we labor for a thing that will be useless in our hands. He that sinks his vessel by overloading it, though it be with gold or silver or precious stones, will give its owner but an ill account of his voyage." Its purpose is to instill into each red-blooded student passing under it the necessity of a well-rounded development. It has served in the past, but to-day the pendulum is slowly but surely moving towards athletics with a physical development at the expense of the mental. Ten years ago John ——, now county agent of a western Iowa county, was the star quarterback of the Ames football team. On the field he "hit the line hard," played up and played the game; at his study table he learned the fundamentals of his profession. He never sacrificed football for studies or *vice versa*. When he was graduated, he was prepared to face both the world and his chosen vocation—the two situations which every college graduate must face. Last year a number of fine athletes were graduated from the same institution, but only a small percentage of them took up the work which they had majored in while in college. Instead they are instructing or coaching athletics in high school or college, thus continuing to spread the development of the physical at the sacrifice of the mental side of a man's development. But herein lies the trouble. The professions to-day need technically trained men who can face the world, but too large a number of them are going back onto the athletic field. Why is this true? I believe that the colleges of to-day are so thoroughly inoculated with "jazz" that students are thinking in lighter channels. Sports are over-emphasized; victory must be had at any price, the champions are worshiped for their ability until they become gods before the eyes of the junior college. The real spirit of the game is forgotten; the primary purpose of athletics is sacrificed for the big headlines in the daily paper. The "star" write-ups furnish excellent incentives for individual play rather than for teamwork, and too often co-operation is sacrificed for the "grand-stand plays." I would not have the understanding that the players are entirely to blame; the spectators often influence the action and plays on the field. During the recent Ames-Iowa homecoming game, played at Ames, many were the hoots and jabs hurled at "Duke" Slater, the colored All-American tackle of the opposing team. The spectators' ethics were to win at any price, to win whether right or wrong. The practice of betting has recently reached college athletics and has spread like wildfire. Unless soon checked the result to college sports will not be far different from what it has been to horse-racing and to professional baseball. The smuggling in of professional players has placed a question-mark upon the ethics of true athletic spirit. Just lately have examples of this been exposed to the eyes of the public. If the present situation affected only the players themselves, the result wouldn't be so bad, but its evil effect is noticeable upon the younger students as well. Until the pendulum swings back from the physical to a corresponding level in mental development, the colleges and universities will fail to turn out men of the same caliber and type as they did a decade in the past.

Donald Twalm,
Iowa State College, Class of 1923.

THE CHEAT WHO GOT BY

AS I shall be severely criticised by many undergraduates, I wish to state my view-point in advance. At the age of fifteen I quit school and went to work. A disability incurred in the service placed me back in school. I am now a sophomore in an engineering college, but I look at this question with the benefit of eleven years' experience with the man in the street.

When a college man thinks of sports, he thinks of the one real sport—football. Personally, I love the game, but common sense tells me that football is a decided menace to learning and development of worth-while character traits.

Every college has an alumni body. Most colleges have a graduate manager of athletics. This man's job is to keep tabs on the promising high school athlete and induce him to enter college The alumni provide the funds, and from these funds the man's expenses are paid He may or may not get spending money, but he does get his tuition and his living expenses. This man has his choice of the social fraternities; when candidates are selected for the honoraries, the football player is taken and the merely successful student is passed by When other students are dropped, the football player is kept on. In extreme cases he will be dropped too, but this seldom occurs.

At the Christmas examinations one of our star half-backs was caught cheating. The penalty is dismissal. But this man's place next year cannot be filled easily. As a result he was placed on probation for one year by a Faculty committee who lacked the sand to fire him. Incidentally, a misguided student body fought hard against this man's dismissal and influenced the Faculty's decision.

This is not an exception. I don't have the space necessary to go into this matter further, but I want to say that the system is all wrong. Every college that I am personally acquainted with helps the athlete. If you say that they buy their players, you mortally offend them. They don't buy them; they just pay their expenses and give them a little pocket-money. I, personally, have friends in three of the large colleges who are getting a free education for their services on the ball field. I've con-

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tributed to funds for this purpose myself, but I don't like the results from this system. It places a premium on athletics and knocks at the roots of a higher scholarship standing.

If a man makes good grades and happens to lead his class, then we say that he is a "grind" and we despise him. But is it right? An athlete is a campus idol; he makes all the honorary fraternities, and is lauded for what the profs call his leadership qualities. Ask any student. What counts—athletics or scholarship? It is athletics every time.

I'm a fraternity man myself, and I love football, but, although it is a great advertisement to any college, I'm against having a winning team at any cost. We are honoring the athlete and despising and belittling the successful student. But the colleges were built for learning, and learning and knowledge are the least prized things on the campus.

A heavy-weight championship prize-fight will draw sixty thousand people; so will a big football game; so will a war. Think it over.

Martin K. James,
A Pennsylvania Institution.

A PROGRAMME FOR ABOLISHING THE PROFESSIONAL SPIRIT

ENTIRELY too much emphasis has been placed recently upon the desire to win games and championships in intercollegiate athletics. Such a feeling has developed a spirit of intense rivalry between different institutions, and this in turn has resulted in the commercializing of healthful sport. The larger universities have expended enormous sums of money for coaches, trainers, equipment, and stadia. The lust to win has spread so far that championship teams are sent across the continent to play single games. Such a trip not only involves a large sum of money, but takes the players away from their studies and detracts from the real incentive of college life. Here I ask, "Is this the aim of athletics in education?" The first intercollegiate game of football between Rutgers and Princeton was played for the pleasure derived from the contest. Now the aim seems to be anything but that.

Furthermore, this intense rivalry between schools has led in no small degree to the professionalizing of the college athlete. The alumni and others who are interested in athletics for the sake of winning games have paid the school expenses of star high school performers, and this has brought to our schools a type of undergraduate who is endowed with a different spirit than that which was prevalent in the past. A keenness to excel has been the cause of laxity in regard to scholarship and also in regard to eligibility rules in many colleges.

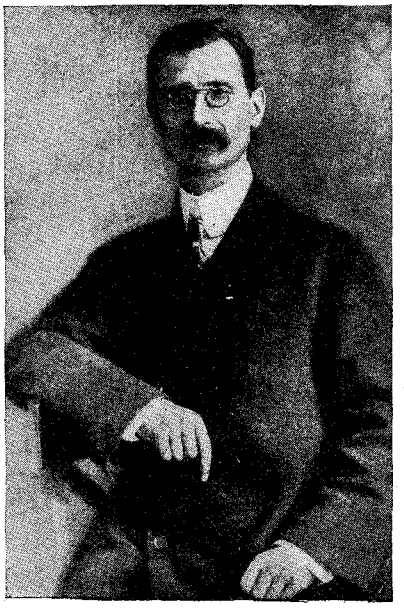
This professionalized rivalry has not only wormed its way into the morale of the players, but also among the students and spectators who crowd the sidelines. The players are made a means to an end by many students, alumni, and other interested parties. Gambling has become prevalent, and respective teams are backed to the limit. Some no doubt think betting proves a man's college spirit, but if it is allowed to go on by the college authorities it will in the end cause the downfall of the truer feeling of clean sport for clean sport's sake. When a team loses under betting conditions, a spirit of animosity is always aroused, which is detrimental to the school. Players are severely criticised, and the coach loses his popularity and many times his position.

Therefore we see that the winning of games and championships, which seems to be the aim of the coach, players, alumni, and undergraduate body at the present time, presents a serious problem. A spirit of rivalry is developed which has led to the commercializing and professionalizing of otherwise wholesome athletics. It has caused a laxity in scholarship standards and eligibility rules, all of which is undesirable in education. When coaches in some institutions receive higher salaries than the presidents of the same schools and manufacturing concerns present automobiles to the best players, then it is time that some plan of reconstruction be adopted.

My plan involves the following points:

1. Sever all connections with the alumni in regard to athletics.
2. Place all intercollegiate activities in charge of the college authorities through a department of physical education.
3. Place the financial side of athletics under the college treasurer with budget system;
   (*a*) Limitation of gate receipts in relation to expenses;
   (*b*) Do away with athletic scholarships.
4. Raise scholarship standards and enforce all eligibility rules.
5. Do away with seasonal coaches, spring football, summer camps, training tables, and lower the salaries of coaches.
6. Limit number of hours that a coach can require of players;
   (*a*) Prevent coast trips and intersectional games.
7. Play different schools each year, thereby removing the tendency towards intense rivalry.
8. Form conference with these points in view.

ALFRED G. WHEELER,
Oberlin College, Class of 1922.



GUGLIELMO FERRERO

ORDER OR DISORDER?

BY

GUGLIELMO FERRERO

THE OUTLOOK will have the honor and pleasure of publishing in its next issue an article by the distinguished Italian historian, philosopher, and man of letters, Guglielmo Ferrero. As our readers know, Signor Ferrero is the author of one of the most noted and also most readable books of our time relating to the history of Rome, namely, "The Greatness and Decline of Rome."

The article will have the title "Order or Disorder?" It is a searching discussion of the conditions and dangers of European civilization under the stress of post-war conditions. It is admriably written and deserves the most careful consideration.

DISILLUSIONED, BUT—

I'M through with college athletics!

For three years I've slaved, and strained, and sweated, on grid, and ice, and diamond. I've grinned at knocks and bruises. I've scoffed at pains and aches. I've bowed to censure and blame. I've sacrificed amusement and pleasure. I've denied myself smokes and eats. I've neglected studies and ambitions. I've subordinated all to sport.

And to what end? The love of Alma Mater—bunk! The respect of student and faculty—a vain hope! The praise of press and public—nothing to it! The satisfaction of personal desire—idle vanity!

Yet these are the things I strived for. And with what success? A collection of campus distinctions that are useless. A respect that amounts to nothing. A scholastic record that is abominable. A broken nose that is a reminder of my folly. A bunch of press clippings that contain more knocks than boosts. That's all.

What a miserable and stupid fool I've been! Why should I have been so willing to give of my strength and of my time, while hundreds of other students

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sat back refusing even to raise their voices in a cheer of encouragement for the team that was representing them; while the Faculty looked on and did its best to flunk the men who were doing more to advertise and popularize the college than all the other agencies put togther; while the public smirked in smug satisfaction at mere idle rumors of crookedness and professionalism; and while the college itself held up its hands in horror at the hint of a scholarship in lieu of services for the needy?

So I'm off athletics for good. I'm going out after a little joy in life. I'm going to do as I please, and eat what I like, and sleep when I feel like it—for a change. I'm going to get down to some real work. No more training quarters for me. I'm through.

I suppose I'll miss the old life of activity a little. That feeling of elation with which one responds to the first call for candidates. The satisfaction of being retained on the first squad. The glow of perfect physical condition. The pride of seeing one's name posted on the first team line-up. The thrill of the first game, with a thousand voices urging one on to greater effort. The flush of victory. The glory of having done one's best. The suppressed excitement with which one scans eagerly down the sports sheet to see what the writers have to say. The congratulations of one's fellow-students.

Yes, I shall certainly miss all these things. And how stupid it is to stand on the sidelines and watch others trying to play the game!

I hear they're up against it for material this year. No worth-while recruits, and some of the old chaps leaving. I was talking to the coach to-day. I didn't have the heart to tell him I'm quitting.

Gad, I wonder if I can quit! There's something about it that seems to hold right onto me. It gets into one's system. The sporting blood, I guess, and there's no beating it out. I've only got one more year of college. Aw, what's the use of trying to be a piker? I guess I wasn't built to grind into books, and go to the movies, and the cabaret, and out to parties, and all that sort of thing. The devil! I won't quit. Hurrah, I'm going out for the team again!

D. B. R.,
Columbia University, Class of 1923.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

BY JAMES J. DAVIS

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LABOR

IF I had the time, I should like nothing better than to study the histories of the nations and the races of the earth away back as far as our records of early civilization go. I should like still better to go beyond these records and help in the great research work that is still being done in an effort to bring to light the stories of primeval life and struggle for existence among the tribes of this old world of ours long before the oldest of the nations now existing boasted of a semblance of civilization. But I have been deprived of the opportunity of delving far even into the labyrinths of comparatively modern history.

Strange to say, I was prevented from learning a great deal of history as a boy because of the very fact that makes that subject so interesting for me—I was an immigrant boy. The struggle for a livelihood in a new country was so full of what some people call hardships, but what I call experience, that at an early age I was working as a puddler in a steel mill, contributing a small share toward keeping our family happy and contented.

JAMES J. DAVIS AS PRESIDENT OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF IRON, STEEL, AND TIN WORKERS OF AMERICA, AT ELWOOD, INDIANA, AT TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE

I have no idea when it was that man first migrated from "the cradle of humanity." It is enough to say that it was a long time ago that men first felt the pinch for room and began to go out to seek new fortunes, bigger herds, and larger and greener pastures. They found wild beasts and barriers of mountains and of waters and forests. The more daring and courageous ventured far and found keen pleasure in the adventures of wild lands. Feats of strength and endurance were the pride of the leaders of their bands. And so it came about that the strong explored into far countries, set up their own kingdoms, and prospered, while the weaker of mind and body, the lazy and dependent, stayed behind, only moving when conditions in their old localities—crowding, scourges of disease and filth, or of exploitation of more ambitious hostile foes—forced them on in the direction the more energetic of their races had gone before.

One after another great pioneering nations have risen and fallen. We are all familiar enough with ancient and modern history to have heard of periods of Roman, Danish, Norwegian, Spanish, British, and other international conquests. Long before Christopher Columbus discovered America the Norwegians had been here, and before them, according to Chinese history, Buddhist priests had visited the coast of California as early as the fifth century.

Early immigration to every new country consisted of the very bravest, stanchest, and most loyal subjects or citizens of their mother countries. It was necessarily so, because of the great hardships and dangers of travel. It took courage to sail the viking ships of the Norsemen on their journeys of thousands of miles, battling the tempestuous northern seas of cold and ice, and strength to pull the oars they used.

It took the same courage and strength in the days of the Pilgrim settlers who came to our shores, but of still more importance in building the foundation for our advanced civilization was the strength of character which prompted their coming. Peace-loving, fearless, and conscientious, as well as strong physical beings, ready to battle for what they believed was right, strong in Christian faith—these were the people who began the work of construction of the greatest nation of the world. A greater love for liberty and a greater respect for the rights of individuals, together with a determination and willingness to endure the hardships of pioneer life, drew to America the very best blood of every nation of Europe.

Conditions of emigration to America have changed. No longer is ocean travel beset with danger and hardships nor sacrifice of wealth. Steamship travel is luxurious; the steerage of a steam liner even forty years ago was superior to many, many homes of the poorer classes of Europe; and this travel when the new immigration started became cheap—at times passage from Hamburg to Chicago has been offered as low as $10 a person, and at this price any one could afford to travel.

Every inducement for emigration was offered: A big and new country, money to be had for the asking. It required very little work to become wealthy, as these peasants counted wealth, in America. At least such were the stories

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circulated, and are even now being told in Europe.

Needless to say, the type of immigrants coming to America after the difficulties were removed and the thought of hardships eliminated changed, and they began to come in increasing numbers. To the European immigration was also added a large influx of Oriental life, until finally Congress found it necessary to place restriction upon immigration for the protection of American citizens.

First were barred Chinese laborers by prohibiting their immigration here for a period of ten years. Later Congress passed a permanent Oriental Exclusion Act, which prohibited immigration from certain prescribed areas of the earth's surface, and this Exclusion Law is in force to-day, its efficiency impaired somewhat by subterfuges resorted to for the purpose of violating the laws and the court decisions which have modified apparently the original intent of the law.

We excluded the Oriental because we believe that his lower standard of living, the low wages for which he was willing to work, would impair our own standards and the efficiency of our institutions. This was right; but no less correct was the attitude of our Congress in advocating and adopting certain standards of health to be required of all our immigrants. Experience has taught us that if we let into our country men and women physically incapable of self-support they become public charges. Sooner or later they drain upon the National or community wealth—they take everything and give nothing, while those really responsible, those who received what benefits they have conferred, or who would have received the benefits had there been any, are relieved of responsibility, and we pay the bill.

But it was not primarily the expense of keeping public charges we objected to. We feared a more serious menace—that from dangerous and loathsome contagious disease. Life in foreign lands among filth and dirt brought upon the countries of the Old World great plagues of typhus, cholera, leprosy, tuberculosis, and many other diseases.

The United States was a new and clean country, it was vast, and there was room for expansion, but to permit every disease of Europe and Asia to come in meant ruin. No one doubts the wisdom of our policy of weeding out the sick, the maimed, the halt, the blind, the imbecile, the feeble-minded, and those convicted of crimes.

But even with the selective system of immigration, by which process we weed out the defectives, there have come in many aliens undesirable for various reasons. Large numbers of nationals of certain countries have established themselves in communities, setting up their own standards and holding aloof from the institutions and facilities which work toward assimilation, preventing a thorough boiling of the melting-pot. Especially during very recent years has there been a noticeable clotting in the boiling process. Either we have put too much in the pot or we have not stirred fast enough, but, at any rate, we have got to take out the lumps or break them up and smooth out the mass.

SECRETARY DAVIS AND HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER, JEAN

I attribute most of our difficulties to ignorance. We all know that the facilities for education in many of the countries of Europe are not what they might be. None of them equal the facilities offered in the United States to every person. In most States here it is compulsory that every child should be well grounded in fundamental subjects. I do not hesitate in saying that our high schools of to-day are equal, and perhaps superior, to many of the universities of only a few generations ago. There is a very large percentage of illiteracy in Europe, and of late years, and prior to the enactment of the Literacy Test Law, we drew heavily upon these illiterate classes. Lack of education breeds misunderstanding, and this misunderstanding is responsible for much of the strife, the civil war, and turmoil in social and industrial affairs all over the world.

As an illustration of how ignorance transplanted from Europe endangers our political and industrial life, I want to cite a case which was brought to my attention only recently. A Russian was about to be deported to his native land for the distribution of Anarchistic literature. He had a wife and several children, the children born in America. A delegation waited upon me and pleaded the hardship which this deportation would mean to the family. I immediately telegraphed to Washington for the records in the case. He spoke but a word or two of English, although he had been in America for eleven years. He had been convicted of spreading Anarchistic doctrines. In fact, he was the head and feet of a subdivision of a big Red organization. He made the statement at the time of his arrest that Russia had the ideal Government, and that the Government of the United States ought to be overthrown and be made over just as the Russian had been. In other words, he would have us go through all the strife and civil war that that country has passed and is passing through! It would mean that our citizens would have no property rights and human life would be held at almost nothing. I said that it might be a hardship to this man's family, but not nearly so great a hardship as it would be for our country to allow him to carry on his Red activities here. There was nothing to prevent his taking his family to Russia if he wished, and if that country was so much better than ours, then he had the privilege of enjoying it. We as Americans want America to be governed as we want it. That is our privilege. If this man had only had the proper education, so that he could have understood a representative form of government, he might have been saved deportation, because undoubtedly he would have entered whole-heartedly into our scheme of things.

There are thousands of other aliens in the United States who are in just that same position. At present there are over 13,000,000 foreign-born whites here. Approximately 1,750,000 of those over ten years of age are illiterate.

Our present naturalization laws, with the addition of a few amendments added from time to time for the purpose of clarifying their provisions, were adopted in 1906. Prior to that time our naturalization system amounted to very little less than an international scandal. Citizenship could be bought or sold. It became almost a commodity to be purchased in the open market. The present laws have changed this to a large extent, and now we have an orderly, although I believe still inefficient, method of naturalizing foreigners. Since the enactment of the 1906 law nearly 1,500,000 foreign-born were naturalized. This

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represented the clothing with citizenship of something over 3,000,000. At present there are well over 6,000,000 more who are eligible for citizenship.

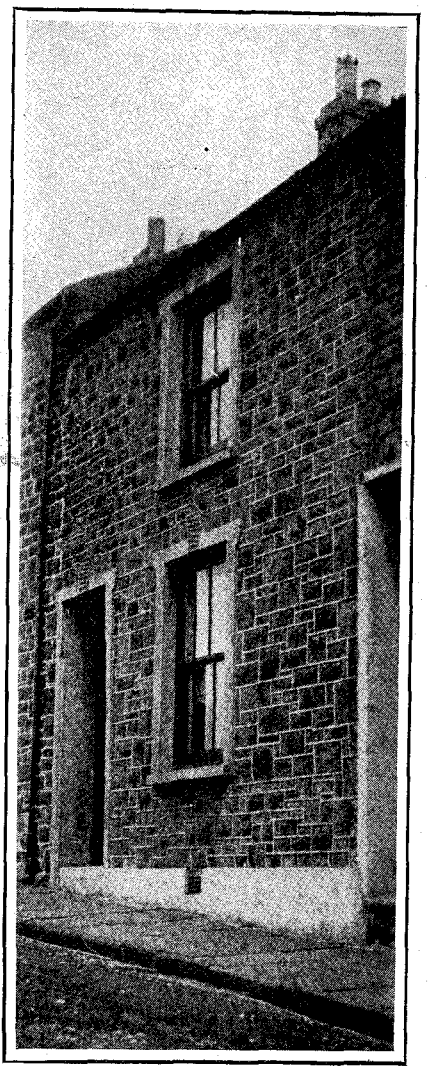
There is no doubt in my mind that we should provide more and better facilities for educating and Americanizing the immigrant. We have too many unnaturalized foreigners here for their own and our good. We ought to teach them the meaning of citizenship and then give them a chance to qualify by properly educating them for the duties and privileges which that honor confers. There should be co-operation between our Naturalization Service and the public schools, a co-operation whereby one may know the needs of the other to the benefit of our foreign-born brother and sister who have come here, we must assume, for the purpose of becoming one of us. If, on the other hand, it is the intention of these aliens to take from us only, to tear down our institutions, wreck our Government, and assume none of the duties imposed upon us as citizens, then we do not want them.

There is only one way in which we can get behind this movement in an efficient manner, and that is to know who is the alien, where he is, and what he needs; and there is only one way in which we can properly survey the work —that is, by requiring each and every alien to report, or to enroll, at a specified time at a designated place and give us the necessary information to enable us intelligently to determine just what solvents we should place in our melting-pot and just how much fire it will take to boil it.

I have advocated this enrollment for a long time. I do so with a full knowledge of all that confronts the immigrant, for I was one of them. Under all the tests which we might give looking toward a sifting out or a selection of immigrants, whether in the United States or in Europe, we would be sure to get Red leaders from Europe, while thousands of hard-working, good, honest immigrants, capable of becoming real assets, would be barred. Education for citizenship by enlarging the Bureau of Naturalization in the Department of Labor so as to make it a Bureau of Citizenship will do more for the protection of America and the aid of the alien or immigrant than any other one thing that I know of.

The fact that immigration has changed—that the men now coming to us are not as hardy and determined as before—does not mean that they cannot become desirable citizens. They merely need more opportunity, a more definite programme for education and assistance in following it. The Bureau of Citizenship is the natural agency for the carrying out of such a programme, for citizenship means more than the legal process of naturalization.

The following editorial from the Chicago "Courier," a Jewish newspaper, indicates how the thinking foreign-born themselves feel toward a Government programme for educating immigrants and aliens:



THE HOUSE IN WHICH JAMES J. DAVIS WAS BORN, IN TREDEGAR, WALES

OUR DUTY TOWARD THE IMMIGRANT

The present policy of our Government in the restriction of immigration has of course materially reduced the number of Jewish immigrants, yet immigration is still going on. In the pre-bellum days the admission of twelve or fifteen thousand Jewish immigrants monthly was an average record. At present only six or seven thousand Jewish immigrants land on our shores in the same period of time. The fact that Jewish immigration continues, though not on the old scale, imposes upon us certain definite duties. The experience of several decades should enable us to manage our immigration problem better than in previous years. The well-being of the immigrant and his future relationship with our institutions depends largely upon the character of the reception and aid we extend to him during the first few months after his landing. By showing him the right road and by enlightening him in the matter of his work, we direct him in the path of his welfare and future success.

The Americanization of the immigrant should begin the moment he sets foot on American soil. Tens of millions of dollars are spent annually on domestic charities. One million dollars a year spent on the Americanization of the immigrant would not only save the latter from economic difficulties later on, but would actually save the millions spent on domestic charities for work of a more constructive and permanent character. Night schools for immigrants should be established in every Jewish community and attendance should be made *compulsory* as much as possible.

The major number of immigrants admitted to this country have to work for their living after landing. They must seek employment. Their employer sees that they do his work, but has no concern as to whether the immigrant is making progress in other matters. This is a short-sighted point of view, for we do not live by bread alone, and the employers' own welfare is dependent upon the general welfare of the Nation and the full appreciation by all people of the character of American institutions. No matter how skilled in his own line of work the employee may become, the employer must realize the fact that a knowledge of the English language would make for a better production and thus for a greater demand of the product. If any employer should fail to realize this essential of the Americanization of the immigrants, it is possible for the Government to bring pressure to bear on them to make each job of the immigrant employees dependent on attendance of night school. If necessary, Congress could enact a law imposing upon the employer the duty to see to it that his immigrant employees attend night school for a certain definite time.

We must establish plenty of night schools for immigrants and compel them to attend them. The immigrant might perhaps consider this coercion. But what if he does? Children consider vaccination coercion and sometimes school attendance as well, but since these are good things for the child, we compel the child to accept our decision in the matter. After all, a grown-up man or woman need not be coerced, but only persuaded. From his point of view, as well as from the American point of view, the sooner the immigrant knows our language and our institutions and becomes an American, the better for him and the better for America.

The first essential in educating for citizenship is the teaching of English. The alien cannot understand America until he understands her language. Neither can the American understand the alien, because he has no means of communicating with him. They live apart. Only by knowing English can the alien understand his job. He becomes more efficient by being able to understand the instructions and orders given to him. Accidents are fewer for the same reason, so that this knowledge is a kind of insurance.

It also opens greater opportunities for industrial and commercial advancement, for only by knowing what is going on about him can one take advantage of the many opportunities presented to

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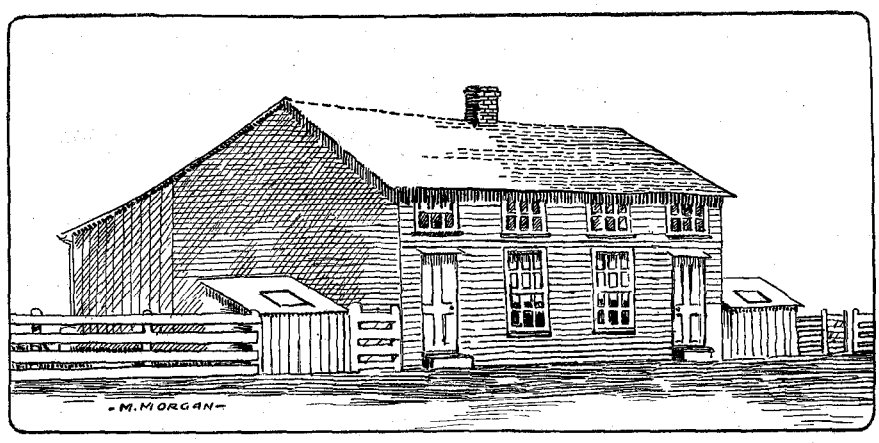
him. In all our large cities educational advantages are offered for the learning of new trades or improving the one which a worker has already selected for his life's work. The Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other private organizations, and even the public schools, carry on this work so that the instruction may be obtained after the regular hours of labor and at such a small cost that practically every one can afford it. But unless the alien intelligently understands English, this opportunity for self-help is denied him.

The material benefit which comes from knowing English is not the only one secured. Many nationalities with different tongues make up the population of the United States. Under Old World conditions, there are national hatreds one for another, and these are not left behind when the immigrant leaves his home. How can a changed heart come unless they all speak a common language, the language of the country of whose citizenship they desire to become a part? All the old hatreds and misunderstandings, to my mind, were largely due to lack of a common means of communication. Unless this obstacle is removed there is bound to be friction here as well as there.

We do not need to worry so much about the children of the aliens, who by our laws are compelled to go to school and acquire an education. Our problem is largely with the adult alien. The child will eventually be absorbed, because we compel him to learn our language, our ideals, our institutions, and prepare him in that way for the duties of citizenship.

And this brings a new danger—the danger of estranging the child from the parent. Unfortunately, not all of the younger generation have that feeling for parents which should make them honor and respect their mothers and fathers, uncouth and ignorant, after they themselves have secured an American education with all the refinement which goes with it.



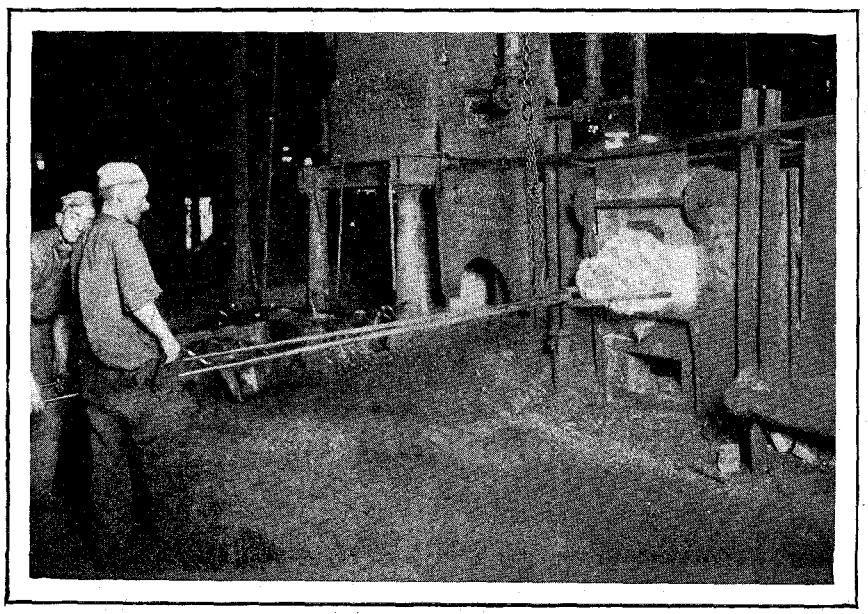
THE HOUSE IN WHICH JAMES J. DAVIS LIVED AT SHARON, PENNSYLVANIA

And the adult should feel the responsibility toward the child. His lack of an education makes it more difficult for the children to learn their lessons at school. It puts an added burden upon them in their play as well as their work. How often we hear the slurs of American children against their fellow-pupils and playmates because of the ignorance of their parents! We ought to put them all in a class and give the parents the chance which they have never had to enjoy the privileges of an education. They came to this country in search of something better. The more we can give them, the more we will get in return. The English language is the basis for all of this.

As Secretary of Labor, I am called upon in many, many cases to try to effect settlements in industrial disputes. Last year there were more than 460 such cases brought to me, so that I have had a great opportunity to observe the causes of industrial warfare. One of the noticeable factors, I find, is the ignorance of the alien workmen in industry. There are more difficulties to adjust where they are employed, and in analyzing the situation I attribute most of them to lack of understanding, not only of our language and of the conditions of employment, but also of the institutions of our Government. You cannot blame these men, for they never had the opportunity of learning the fundamentals of economic law. Many of them can neither read nor write, and under these conditions no other result can be expected.

Our great problem, then, is to educate the alien, and I believe that in the majority of cases the alien is not only anxious to use facilities for education if they are given him, but is also willing and able to pay for the privilege; and so I say, enroll every alien. Charge every wage-earner a small fee and provide the very best advantages of education for him. Then let our citizenship officers give each alien a card which he should present periodically for notations as to the progress made in his studies as well as his character and conduct in the community. At the time of the enrollment the officer will direct him to the proper school and see that he gets the proper training through the educational authorities.

Under the immigration laws, the immigration authorities take into custody for deportation such aliens as become public charges within five years after their entry into this country. Many of the aliens are in hazardous employment. The wage-earner may become totally disabled, killed, or perhaps die of disease, leaving a family deportable under our laws. It strikes me that it would be far better if a part of the fund collected from the alien through enrollment were to be used for the purpose of taking care of these dependents rather than deporting them to the countries from which they came. I would like to see this done, because I know how the father undoubtedly felt when he came here; that he came in order that his family might have the benefit of the opportunities here in our country not offered in his own. He came, not only for his personal enjoyment of our political life, but for the advantages which were held out for his family. Surely he would be glad of the opportunity to invest in that type of insurance which would provide facilities for taking care of his family should



PUDDLING FURNACE—"DRAWING A HEAT." MR. DAVIS ONCE WORKED IN SUCH A MILL

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they be likely to become public charges. With this money we could, if necessary, pay for their keep or build large homes and schools to take care of these people. They would be under our direction and we would know that the potential citizens there raised would be fully qualified for the privilege of citizenship which they seek.

Another very important feature of the enrollment of aliens is in the administration of the naturalization laws. Under the present law, when a declarant proves up on his petition, he must produce two witnesses who have known him for five years and can testify as to his character and fitness. That is a provision which is exceedingly difficult for many aliens to comply with. Often the alien's employment carries him from one jurisdiction to another, or perhaps the moving of those about him makes it impossible to secure a satisfactory witness for many, many years. When he can, in many cases it is at great expense. Under the enrollment plan, a certificate of enrollment with notation upon its face could be used as a substitute for the two witnesses and would certainly facilitate final action on citizenship petitions.

When the petitioner receives his final certificate of citizenship, he will come into court and demonstrate his knowledge of the country and our Government. He will speak English, and understand those about him. The court session will be impressive, and turned into what we term in fraternal societies a testimonial meeting, and each one will give a testimonial of what citizenship will mean to him, and what he will do to further the good of the cause. These meetings will be highly inspirational, and will do much to place citizenship upon a higher plane.

In the old days of the Roman civilization no greater honor could be conferred upon a man than to make him a citizen of Rome. Is our own country any less great than Rome or should it be any less an honor for a foreign-born person to be granted the privilege of American citizenship than was the privilege of Roman citizenship centuries ago? Let every safeguard be put upon it.

I have heard some opposition to the enrollment features provided for in the Naturalization Law which is now pending in Congress. The radical papers and radical leaders oppose it. Other foreign-language papers and foreign leaders have heartily indorsed the plan, which goes to show that this new method of Americanization and naturalization will do more for the country than merely confer citizenship upon foreign-born people. The immigrant who comes here with a purpose of becoming one of us, abiding by our laws and contributing to our welfare as well as his own, will find the new law of vast benefit to him. The Red leader and the Anarchist will find in it only Governmental protective machinery to thwart his plans for alienizing America. Our whole purpose must be to Americanize the alien before the alien alienizes America.

AND NOW THE FLAPPER TEACHER

BY ANGELA M. KEYES

THIS is the day of the flapper and the period of after the war; more particularly and significantly, after the Great War. It is a strongly marked period, like and radically different from other after-the-war times, just as the recent war, the Great War, was like yet frightfully different from other wars. It is natural that social manners and ways should undergo an upheaval, that society itself, its men and women, but more particularly its boys and girls, should react in astonishing if not alarming forms of outlook and conduct. It was their only slightly older brothers and sisters that played the chief part in the war; it was their impressionable young souls that were shocked with the spectacle of the ruin of order, decency, the apparent insignificance of human life, the wholesale destruction of beauty, use, genius. It is natural that they should be thrown off their base, and should develop a recklessness, a worldliness, a disregard for custom and convention, that amazes and disturbs their elders.

For the elders too have been changed by the Great War. Them too it has given a new scale of values, and it is well that, on the whole, it is a better scale. If it had not deepened and spiritualized the elders, the youngsters might justify their defiance. It has deepened the meaning of life for the elders, but without disturbing for them the importance of certain outward codes or conventions. They do not always recognize that the youngsters too have caught a glimpse of life so clear, so terrifying, that they shut it from their eyes with gayer dress and from their ears with louder jazz. So the two groups repel and misunderstand each other. The more rabid of the youngsters turn themselves into flappers and pronounce as out and out frumps the more hopeless of their elders.

Some of the flappers are attracted by the profession of teaching and are entering the city's training schools for teachers. History repeats itself. The training school and the flapper will modify each other. Will it be for good or for ill?

The training schools are receiving the flapper cordially. They are wisely shutting their eyes to her extravagances and crudities. For the Great War has taught the schools and the experienced teacher perhaps more than it has taught the mother or father. The school, which has developed from its work a more reflective habit, accounts more easily for the present "hectic" state of society than does the home and is less alarmed at it. So it does not make too much of the wild bob, the short skirt, even the ugly flesh-colored stockings.

The flapper has brought into the serious, often over-weary, sometimes all but discouraged, training schools of our crowded cities vigor, daring, directness, and withal unmistakable braininess, fine practical ability. She has brought back hope itself. Why look too curiously at her outer aspect? Why listen too critically to her dialogue? Why lift the eyebrows or draw down the lips at her manners? No, the wily training schools are biding their time, but for the present they are engaged chiefly in sunning themselves in her care-free gayety and relaxing their tension in her zestful teachableness.

The flapper will make a good teacher. She is abler than her predecessor of a decade ago. She has been startled into a more alert and vigorous mentality. She is stronger and more active physically. She is less given to hysteria. Suffrage and war need have emancipated her. She has gone to excess in some directions; but in the history of this very imperfect world who has used new freedom with entire wisdom?

The student of teaching to-day is better educated and trained than was her more ladylike elder sister of a decade ago. She knows more history, geography, literature, social science. She is, in fact, a return to the classics, though this change she would repudiate hotly, her idea of being well educated, whether she hails from England or America, being to be well grounded in the great English tongue and well steeped in the great English literature rather than befuddled with a smattering of Greek and Latin.

I mean a return to the classics in another sense. In the days of Æsop, the pedagogue was the learned man of the community. The day is not far distant when every teacher of even the smallest children will be a college graduate; Virginia already requires that her teachers shall be full-fledged bachelors. This will mean, not only a fuller and more accurate scholarship, but a greater maturity in the inexperienced teacher.

To-day's graduate of the training school will know more, too, about children and teaching them. The flapper is doing more scientifically than ever what old Plato hundreds of years ago suggested should be done before laying

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down courses of study and dogmatizing about methods of teaching. She is studying the pupil at first hand. And she is really getting together a lot of sound first-hand information and making intelligent use of it in her practice teaching. She is taking heartily to the scientific doctrine that a teacher must constantly watch the reactions of her pupils and must keep abreast of the best pedagogical thought. She reads more of the pedagogical literature, direct and indirect, than did her amiable predecessor. She belongs to teacher clubs; she identifies herself more openly with her profession. This is all the fruit of her expanding outlook on life; she learns that to be constructively useful is at least as desirable as to be ornamental.

In my opinion, the anxious parent and the thrifty taxpayer, looking to the provident outlay of his money in terms of the flapper's coming salary, may sleep o' nights.

"But," say the indignant taxpayers in chorus, "what about her rôle of model to the child? Let her remember that as a teacher she will not be a free agent."

There's the rub. This D'Artagnan, Joe Brooksy, swaggering young person knocking, or rather merely walking in without the ceremony, is but making a gesture of protest before toning down her liberty.

Do not fear; she will tone down. A very few years in New York City's crowded class-rooms will dull her bright plumage. And that she will still remain of her period, O taxpayer, is all to the good for Young Hopeful. She will sympathize with him all the more.

Flapper or not, the modern student of education is really making a good job of learning to teach. If Sammy Bernstein should go to pieces in her spelling class when writing a letter, after he has netted a hundred per cent in a column of words test, she doesn't stay in after school to see that Sammy spells each word a hundred times, each time more incorrectly than the preceding. Nor does Sammy. Oh, no! She intends that both shall go out into the sunshine on schedule time. She may breeze into the class-room like a boy, but she understands what is meant by functional standards of teaching and she tries to live up to them by training her pupils to spell in the process of composing a letter, to talk on their feet, to speak distinctly and healthfully, to practice community civics. Her pupils hailing from crowded tenements do keep the fire-escape free from left-over food that should be in the ice-box, and they do come to school with shining morning faces from a liberal application of soap. She may wear red earrings for a week after the "long vake," but she knows how to arouse the purposeful self-activity of the learner, how to form and use the apperceptive mass when teaching seventh-year boys to thrill deeply to Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

And for all the taxpayer's anxiety about it, the flapper teachers are every bit as strong on the Ten Commandments as their predecessors. Honor thy father and thy mother? Well, I should say so. Listen to Miss Teacher-To-Be Flapper Student practicing opening school in the year of grace 1922:

"I hope that every boy in this class helped his mother before coming to school this morning. You need not tell me whether you did or not." Here the pious one of twenty years ago would have instituted an orgy of fibbing. "John Patullo, I shall be ashamed of you if you did not carry up coal enough to keep your poor sick mother warm this cold day. Give her my love and tell her I am coming to see her Wednesday afternoon."

Yes, I think the main chance will be as safe in the hands of the flapper of to-day at whose feet your adoring children will sit, dear taxpayer, as it was before the war. The flapper teacher-to-be is young, she is breezy, she is even risky in attire; but she has scrapped hysterics and the vapors and, believe me who live with her, she is sound at the core.

As for my contention that she is a better practitioner of the art of teaching, "I trust," said a recent writer, "now that teaching is becoming a science, they will take it out of the hands of giggling girls of eighteen." They have. The flappers of 1922 have. They have taken it into their own capable hands. And they are not giggling. But how would you describe them? Are they boyish? mannish? No; they are simply flapperish.

"SIMPLY FLAPPERISH"

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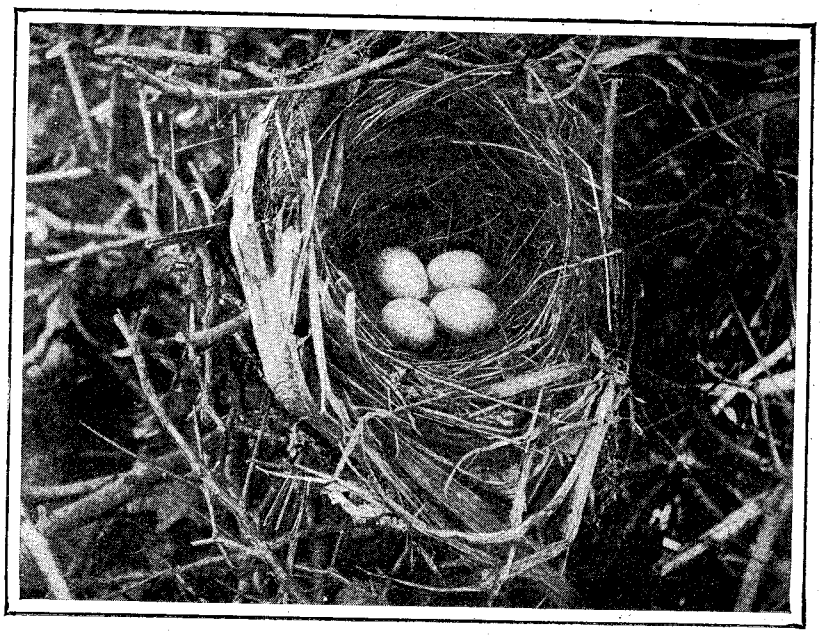
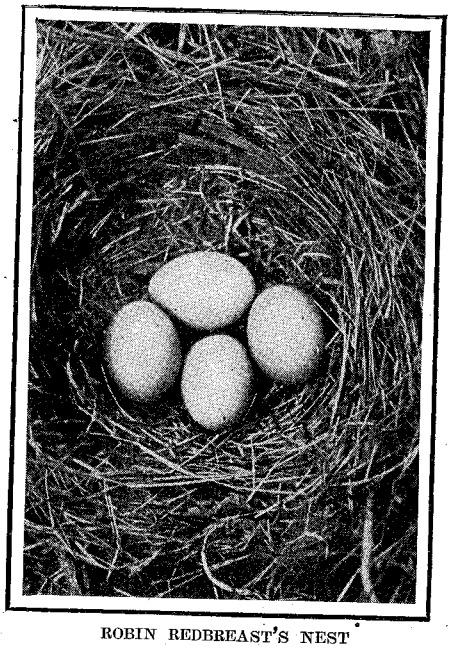
EGGS THAT KEEP WITHOUT BLOWING

PEWEE'S NEST



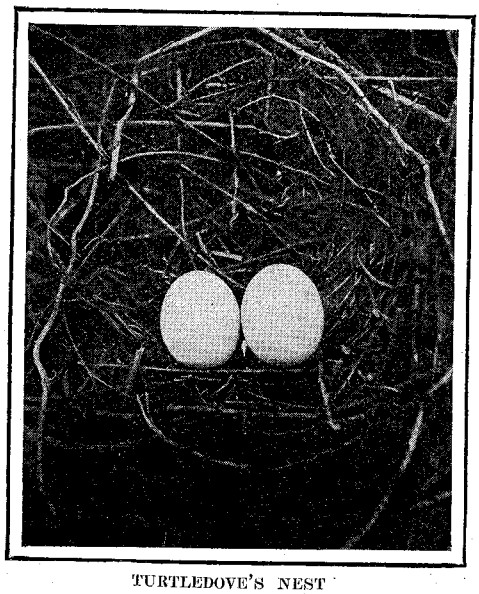
BROWN THRASHER'S NEST IN A HAWTHORN BUSH



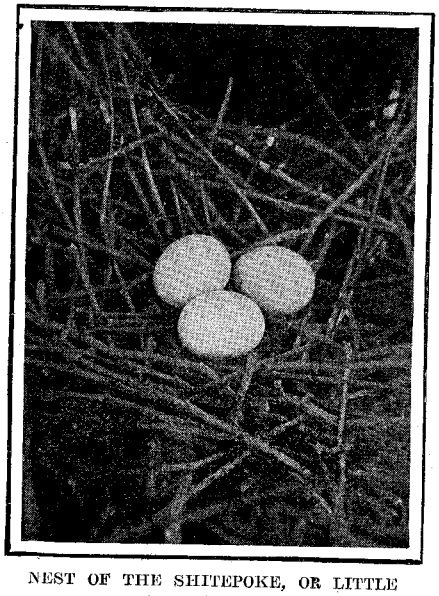
ROBIN REDBREAST'S NEST

Boys with an instinct for the joys of the naturalist's vocation formerly took delight in robbing birds' nests of their eggs. They may now get equal joy for themselves, while leaving the eggs to their rightful owners, by going photograph-hunting for the eggs. To do this successfully requires a camera with a ground-glass back, so that the nest and eggs may be properly focused. Various inexpensive forms of this kind of camera may be obtained. With such a camera, a tripod, a box of plates or a film-pack, and a focusing cloth, the amateur is equipped for starting an interesting collection of birds to be.

Photographs from G. D. Smith, Richmond, Ky.



TURTLEDOVE'S NEST
(This is the bird that sportsmen hunt in the hemp-fields of Kentucky)



NEST OF THE SHITEPOKE, OR LITTLE GREEN HERON

NEST OF THE PURPLE GRACKLE (COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE BLACKBIRD)

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THE BOOK TABLE

NEW NOVELS AND CLEVER TALES

IT is always a pleasure to recognize distinction of manner in writing, and when the writer is new to the field of fiction the reader's feeling is one of gratified surprise also; for it is a quality rarely found in the hurly-burly or machine-gun fire of current fiction. Mr. Jay William Hudson, the author of "Abbé Pierre,"[1] is, like his Abbé, a professor of philosophy. Evidently also he is a kindly observer and quiet lover of human nature—again like his Abbé. Indeed, one of the noteworthy things about this romance is that author and imaginary narrator are inseparable in the reader's mind; as one reads along he becomes unconscious of the artifice of fiction and for the time feels that he is listening to a real Abbé Pierre. With him as guide and through his friendly comment and description, we see the little Gascon village where the modest, gentle abbé lives in his childhood home; we enjoy with him the charming gardens and the picturesque beauty of southern France; we join in his love of quaint old customs and legends; we spend a happy hour with him among his ancient books; we listen with him to "the clatter of wooden shoes on the hard, white road outside, or a peasant rattling by with his ox cart, or children driving by their cows and geese;" we appreciate his wise optimism and his keen-witted comment; we follow with him the simple, happy romance of the charming village girl and the young American poet, whose cheerful brusqueness first startles the professor, but whose manliness soon gains his respect. The little story is as perfect a piece of workmanship as we have had for many a long day. It gains our affection by its honest simplicity, its ever-present but restrained humor, and its unobtrusive sentiment—not sentimentalism. It shows once more that romance and reality are no more opposed in fiction than they are in life; or, as Don Marquis said the other day in his column, "What we currently term realism is an effort to get into touch with a deeper or more fundamental romance; a romance acceptable to minds that have progressed beyond the age of twelve—it is that or it is nothing. Too often, as you were about to say. . . ."

When in Mr. Wells's new story, "The Secret Places of the Heart,"[2] Sir Richmond Hardy enters the office of Dr. Martineau and is told that his trouble is that the current of his thoughts is fermenting, not mere fatigue, and when we learn that Dr. Martineau aspires to be the psychologist of the New Age and is an adept at psychoanalyzing the psychoanalysts, the reader is a bit ap-

JAY WILLIAM HUDSON

prehensive. But he cheers up when the doctor prescribes "peripatetic treatment," a simple motor-car tour through English byways with the doctor as guide, philosopher, and friend. Mr. Wells out of doors is always a delight. "We could talk on the road, in the evenings by the wayside." And they do talk—of the new philosophy, of individual responsibility, of collective action for the world's future, and (much the best) of what they see. The talk is good talk—not an open attempt to convert one to social theories, but with much human give and take. They go to places bound up with early British history—Avebury, Sudbury, Stonehenge—all mystically suggestive of progress from the prehistoric to the present and of questions as to the New Age. All this is enjoyable in movement and description. It reminds one of the days when Mr. Wells wrote "Wheels of Chance" and other stories redolent of English country charm.

But when Sir Richmond meets most unconventionally a beautiful young American woman as much interested for the moment as he is in the significance of ancient British archæology, he forgets his proposed "treatment," lets the indignant doctor return to his patients, and becomes more interested in the girl than in his deep-set conviction of the world's need of a Permanent Fuel Commission, or in his wife, or in his mistress and her child. For as regards personal conduct Sir Richmond is apparently quite devoid of any drive of conscience or any sense of his cruelty to those whom he should protect. His sudden death ends but does not solve his problems.

Is Sir Richmond meant to represent a modern type of forceful man? Rather, perhaps, Mr. Wells has been captivated with the idea of showing what contradictory strands of nature can easily and consistently coexist in one man. Sir Richmond is tremendously earnest in his wrath at his fellow-men because they will not see that they must work and plan for mankind's future, yet he cares nothing whatever for the unhappiness of those dependent on him. He knows his inconsistency, he rages and fumes about life as "a tangle of accumulations," and attributes his own indecision to "tangled heredity." He almost beats the doctor at philosophizing. But his temper is beyond control, his power of work blazes and fags alternately, and when the American lady meets his vision at Stonehenge, work, world's future, and plain human duty cease to exist. One strongly suspects that in this story Mr. Wells's heart is more in the dramatic depiction of this one inconsistent but tremendously real and vital person than it is in any theory whatsoever—psychic, social, or moral.

Mrs. Seymour's "Intrusion"[3] has added to the reputation earned by her last year's book, "Invisible Tides." It is not a happy book, but even as the reader resents the ruin wrought by one brainless girl, vulgar, ignorant, sexually cold but avidly eager for men's admiration, he admits that "Bobbie" is painted with exactness and searching realism. We hate her and understand her perfectly. Equal care is taken with Allan, the man she hypnotizes and marries, something in the way, as we used to be told, the snake hypnotizes the bird—only in this case the bird knows what is happening to him and hates himself for yielding to the charm. The reader balks at the idea that just sexual attraction can avail against the knowledge, taste, and culture of a man like Allan; it doesn't blind him at all; he knows his utter folly; he is infected as with a disease germ. But the reader, balk as he may, admits that Allan also is made consistent. Bobbie's "intrusion" into the circle of Allan's intellectual family cuts a deep gash (worse than most war losses), for three of its members fall victims in one way or another. She dashes in for shelter in a rainstorm with a casual young officer who promptly disappears from the tale, and in the end the "intrusion" becomes a deadly invasion. Apart from Bobbie and Allan, the characters are a little sketchy, as if they had walked in a while from one of Rose Macaulay's novels to talk cleverly and vanish. The book is decidedly well written and it is the reverse of being tedious, but perhaps one gets a little too much of sex attraction as an unavoidable contagion.

Mr. Dodd's "Lilia Chenoworth"[4] is an advance on his "Book of Susan" in that

[1] Abbé Pierre. By Jay William Hudson. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.
[2] The Secret Places of the Heart. By H. G. Wells. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.
[3] Intrusion. By Beatrice Kean Seymour. Thomas Seltzer, New York. $2.
[4] Lilia Chenoworth. By Lee Wilson Dodd. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

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(©) S. O. Hoppé
BEATRICE KEAN SEYMOUR

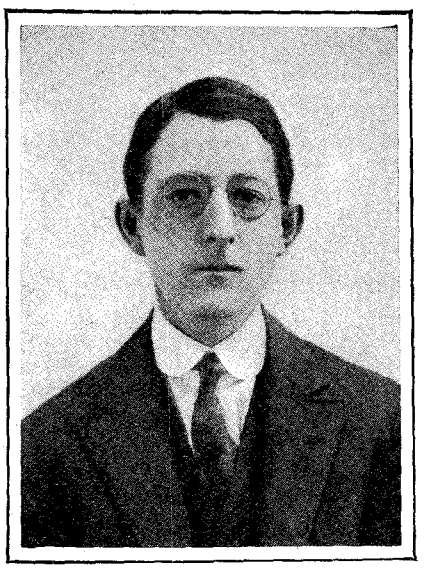
it has more plausibility and depth of character without losing the liveliness of dialogue and quick-moving incident that made the Susan book such good reading. Much care and pains have been taken here with Lilia herself and with the college professor who is her very imperfect admirer, but, agreeing that their portrayal is sound art, I, for one, delight more in the minor characters. How true and enjoyable are the President of the woman's college where Lilia makes such a stir and the New England woman who boards Lilia's professor lover! The story is capital reading up to the *dénouement;* then there is a feeling of disappointment, not at all because the ending is unhappy in the conventional sense, but because, when the tragedy comes, it follows too closely upon a tragic-ridiculous incident and because it is too elaborately preluded.

Mr. Booth Tarkington has just gained a second time the prize of the Columbia University Pulitzer School of Journalism for the novel of the year that best presents "the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood." The present award is for Mr. Tarkington's "Alice Adams;" the former award was for his "The Magnificent Ambersons." If any one hasn't read both of these stories, he or she will do well to include it or them in the vacation kit. And it will not make said kit heavier, but lighter, to add to it Mr. Tarkington's just-published "Gentle Julia"[5]—with whom are thrown in the not so gentle and quite a little younger Herbert and Florence. I cannot possibly improve on what the publishers say of Julia: "'Gentle Julia' is not in the 'Alice Adams' manner—not a 'serious book' in the solemn sense of 'serious;' not a book to be taken as succeeding 'Alice Adams' in intentional gravity. It might be characterized as a story of exuberant and irrepressible youth."

This is the time of year when "light summer reading" is in demand. Wabbly, gushy, sentimental, or hectic stories aren't really light; they are just stupid. But there are tales which are non-introspective and non-ultra-modern that are good fun and well done. Here are three that I have just enjoyed: "Through the Shadows," by Cyril Alington (Macmillan). It is farce, but clever farce; its plot is pretty shaky at the end, but one reads for the laughs and not for the plot. "Happy Rascals," by F. M. Howard (Dutton). Mr. Howard seems to have borrowed Mr. W. W. Jacobs's mantle; his sailors are just what the title says; the vendetta between the crews of two schooners involves deep scheming and ends in deep potations. "Men of Affairs," by Roland Pertwee (Knopf). It is not at all the usual murder and detective combination; the events turn around the efforts of a man to get out of London and reach unobserved a huge deposit of radium he has located. Here, contrary to most plot tales, not the reader but the opposing plotters are mystified; the book is a foreordained big seller.

R. D. TOWNSEND.

[5] Gentle Julia. By Booth Tarkington. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City. $1.75.



LEE WILSON DODD

THE NEW BOOKS

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

MEXICO ON THE VERGE. By E. J. Dillon. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $3.

TRADING WITH MEXICO. By Wallace Thompson. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

MEXICO AND ITS RECONSTRUCTION. By Chester Lloyd Jones. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.50.

Here are three notable volumes on Mexico. Dr. Dillon's book is the most vivid and pungent, and therefore appears the most readable of the three, but its manner is pontifical and its conclusions are sometimes remarkable. For instance:

> President Wilson's moral scruples on the subject of Huerta doubtless do him credit, but the foreign polity of a great people cannot be usefully carried on by mere scruples and intentions. Nor is that all. Even those admirers of Mr. Wilson who approved that particular act must admit that it is wholly out of keeping with other moves of his, and also with the measures and utterances of his successor.

Secretary Hughes, on the other hand, "is understood to be ready to recognize any Mexican Government whatsoever, provided it will sign his pet treaty and bow to the god of private property." He is an "upright public worker," Dr. Dillon graciously concedes, but—

> While hoping to further American interests, which he appears to have partly identified with those of the oil corporations, Mr. Hughes has failed to take due account of those of humanity at large which occupy such a prominent place in his public utterances.

Far less personal than this author are Mr. Thompson and Mr. Jones. What Mr. Thompson tells us about Mexican resources or needs does not impress us so much as does his emphasis on the secrets of Mexican governments, the predatory *caciques*, and the horrors of Mexican degeneracy. His is a painful story of graft, greed, ignorance, and the application of political remedies for economic ills. His own remedy lies in a co-operation by the business men of America and Mexico. His book is readable, practical, and to the point.

Mr. Jones finds that if Mexico's political power does not rest in the hands of some new dictator it must lie in the hands of a small but widening group, which, with or without foreign aid, will undertake to prepare the people for the responsibilities of self-government. Hitherto orderly government there has meant one-man rule. Henceforth, if Mexico is to work out her own political salvation, responsibility must rest on that small class which, by its education, social position, and wealth, is free from the limitations that surround the electorate as a whole.

TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS (THE): JAPAN VERSUS CHINA. By G. Zay Wood. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $2.

CHINO-JAPANESE TREATIES OF MAY 25TH, 1915 (THE). By G. Zay Wood. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $2.

CHINA, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE. By G. Zay Wood. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $2.

In spite of their detail, in these three little volumes there is in compact form much information concerning the recent relations between China and Japan. It covers a period during which Japanese statesmanship committed some of its worst blunders and Chinese statesmanship was feeble and helpless. The tone of the books is one of suspicion of Japanese aims. The lack of indexes is a serious blemish.

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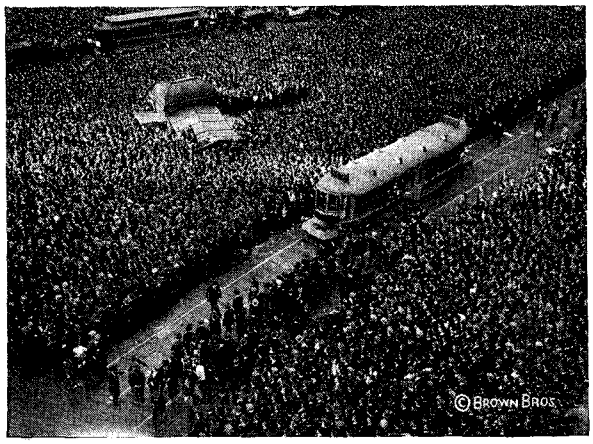


So great and extraordinary a strain has been imposed upon human eyesight by the pressure of modern life that thirty-four out of every hundred adults in large cities are found to wear glasses all or part of the time

GUARDING THE EYESIGHT OF THE WORLD

BY NEWTON FUESSLE

EVERY seat in the club car of the Congressional Limited was taken when the train pulled out of Washington. Among the last of the passengers to get aboard was a foreign diplomat; he was to deliver an address that night in New York, and counted on the five hours' journey to put the final polish on his manuscript. A half-hour's smoke, and he would be ready for the task.

Passing through the club car, he stepped onto the observation platform, where he found a camp-chair vacant. But ill luck lay in wait. A sudden gust of wind and a forty-mile swerve round a curve cost him his eye-glasses. Fifty feet down the track they struck and splintered.

During his entire career this diplomat had been expounding preparedness, but here he was caught unprepared. For he carried no duplicate pair of glasses.

Retreating to the interior of the car, he was at once recognized and was soon surrounded by a sympathetic group.

"If your Excellency will pardon me," said one of the group, "I should like to make a suggestion. Why don't you wire from Baltimore to your oculist in Washington? Request him to wire your prescription to a New York optician, asking him to fill it and to deliver the glasses to you by the station-master when you arrive in New York. Have your oculist wire you at Philadelphia if the plan is feasible."

"Is it possible that this might really be done?" demanded the foreigner in amazement.

"I think so, your Excellency," smiled the other confidently. He was an optical specialist, and was not given to guesswork.

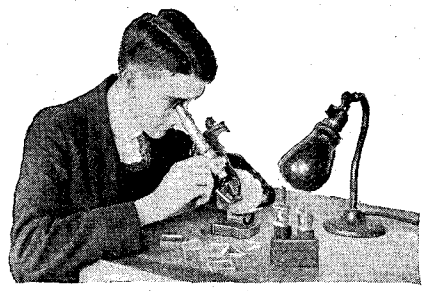
The story of the distinguished traveler's misfortune and of the novel project to overcome it ran through the car. There was eager speculation as to the outcome. And when, at Philadelphia, a telegram was delivered which read, "Your glasses will be at Pennsylvania Station as requested," everybody looked happy and relieved.

"Ah, you Americans!" said the diplomat, wringing the hand of the man who had made the fortunate suggestion. "In my country such resourcefulness would never have been thought of."

A score of conversations had in the meantime been turned loose on the subject of glasses. Comment turned to the number of men in the car who were wearing glasses—twenty-one out of thirty. The men discussed the reasons for the greatly increased wearing of glasses over ten or twenty years ago. Human eyesight and the effects of strenuous modern life upon it were thoroughly aired until the train pulled into New York.

It was brought out that there were more children in the schools, and that they were spending more years in school than previously, with more strain and injury to eyes resulting from study. More people than ever before were engaged in closer tasks at office desks and machines. The nervous, fast-moving character of modern life seemed to affect the eyesight. Food was probably deficient in the vital elements needed by the nerves and tissues of the eye. The abrupt changes of illumination due to the general use and misuse of electric lights were cited. The tax of motion pictures on eyesight was argued. Some one explained that there was a rapidly growing understanding of visual defects and weaknesses, instead of the neglect of eyes that was so general in the past. Another cited the steady increase of competent optical specialists, not only in the cities but in small towns.

Views were fired back and forth in lively fashion, and interest in the diplomat's mishap and its happy outcome drew a curious group trailing after him on the train's arrival to see him receive a small package from the station-master.



Scientists in the Wellsworth plant have contributed largely during the past twenty years to the world's knowledge of how to discover and correct the errors in team work of a pair of eyes

THE DIRECTING BRAINS OF THE NEW WIDESPREAD USE OF GLASSES

It is estimated that one person out of every four in this country over five years of age wears glasses, and that 1,704,000 children wear them. It is estimated, moreover, that two people out of four who now wear glasses ought to have their present glasses changed.

The present enormous prevalence of glasses and the skill and exactness with which eyesight specialists everywhere are able to discover and measure the needs of eyes and to provide the correction could not just have happened.

Lodged in the green hills of Massachusetts stands an old and important fortress. It is a fortress of science and industry. Its guns keep up a heavy and continuous fire and their range is world-wide. They are interposing a vast, protective barrage of glass between the world's eyes and the destructive strain that assails them.

This industrial fortress is the Wellsworth plant. It leads the world in output of eye-glass lenses, frames, and optical machinery. But the world cares less about who leads in quantity output than it does about who leads the way to beneficial discoveries and inventions.

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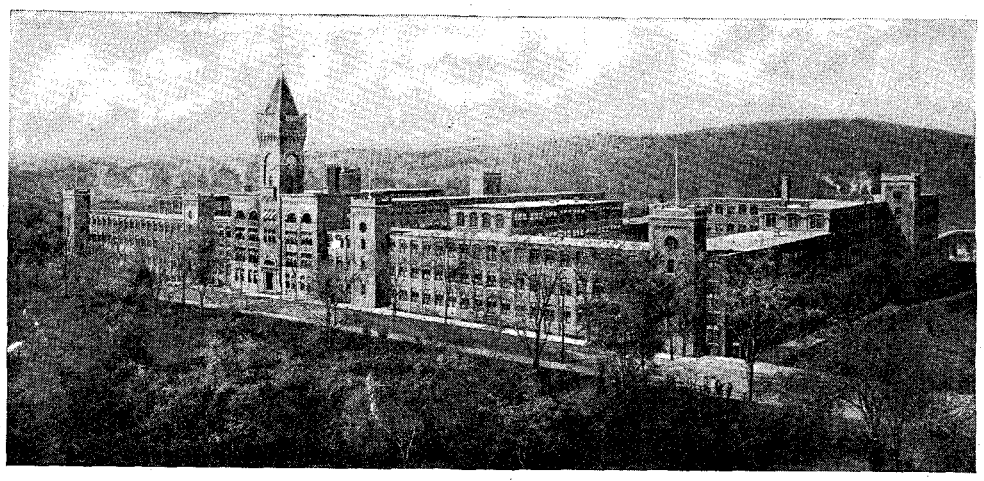

Lodged in the green hills of Massachusetts, stands an old fortress dedicated to science and industry—the Wellsworth plant

That kind of leadership is what I hope to bring out to readers just as I saw it and learned it. The location of this plant at Southbridge is peculiarly appropriate to its tasks. The skies above it are smokeless, and every approach to Southbridge is over roads that wind past hemlocks, pines, and mountain laurel, past rivers and glistening lakes, through luminous air, fragrant with leaves and bark and rugged earth.

The importance of this New England plant to the mentality, nerves, and comfort of the world is literally beyond computation. It has laid multitudinous tracks of clarified sight and perception that penetrate every realm of recorded knowledge. Reverent eyes that labor in the library of the Vatican, genius toiling over its manuscripts, *savants* scrutinizing the progress of their experiments in the laboratories—six out of ten of all these, and six out of ten of all eyes that wear glasses, are indebted for better sight to the American Optical Company.

So quietly and unobtrusively has this institution carried on its work that, although it was founded in 1833, and was the first firm to manufacture spectacles in this country, the public knows but little about its researches or its momentous contributions to the welfare of the human machine. Even the specialists who prescribe and dispense these lenses and frames at the rate of one million pairs each month have been kept so busy looking after their customers' needs that but few of these specialists have had time to visit the place where their materials are made and to watch the dramatic production of their wares. For out of a seeming welter of fire and pitch and earth, out of the red twilight of the polishing rooms, out of an ordeal that has hugely taxed human ingenuity, spring the gleaming, perfect lenses and the delicate parts which support them before the eyes.

This fascinating plant is the center and headquarters of the world's knowledge of optics. It has contributed largely to the improvement during the last twenty years of the knowledge, skill, and equipment of the profession. It has enabled eyesight specialists to discover and correct the real errors in team-work of a pair of eyes to a degree that has at last come very near to perfection.

"SLIPPERS" AND "LOUNGING ROBES" FOR THE EYES

The eye is the most delicate motor apparatus of the human body, and yet its muscles are subjected to a degree of abuse that no one would think of inflicting even upon his feet.

When Nature rolled up her cosmic sleeves and made human eyes, she designed the mechanism and arranged its delicate adjustments for the requirements of primitive outdoor life. That kind of life prevailed on the planet for so many thousands of years that the abrupt modern migration of the majority of the race to desks and work-benches has imposed close-range tasks upon eyes for which they are neither built nor adapted. Conditions of life have undergone great upheavals, but the eye has remained essentially unchanged. To adapt the eye to the strange, new requirements causes strain which, although unfelt, often ends in poor vision and poor health. Optical science has labored unremittingly to provide help in this modern emergency.

If the normal eye tax upon the mysterious force known as nervous energy consumes one-half of the total supply, then consider the surtax that is levied by incorrect eyesight. Even as little as one diopter of error of eyesight is computed to cause a wastage of twenty-five per cent of the entire nervous energy of the human body. Half of the people of the country are blundering along with uncorrected or improperly corrected eyesight, and are therefore wasting twenty-five per cent of their nervous capital. It is as if one spent four dollars every time one should be spending three dollars. This wastage drains energy away from the heart, the stomach, the brain, and from the entire muscular mechanism. It causes a terrific amount of fatigue and harm, and ninety per cent of all headaches. Its usurpation of man's allotted amount of nervous energy

In one building alone, daylight through two and one-half acres of glass illuminates the work of grinding, polishing, and inspecting lenses

An Institutional Story Advertisement

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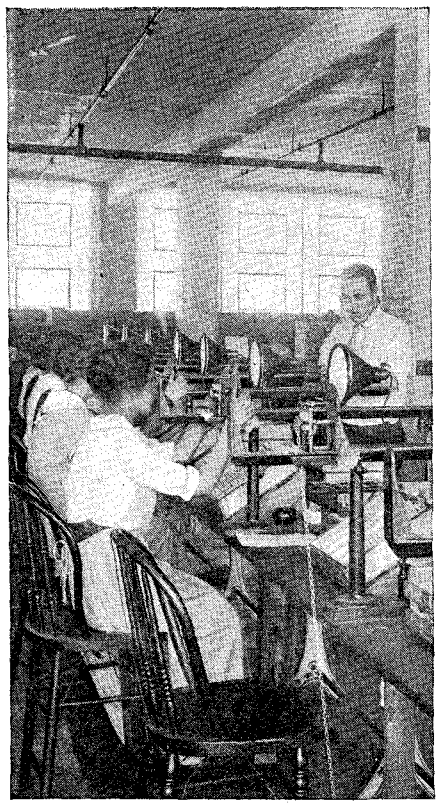


The predominating colors on the work-benches are crystal and gold

often causes neuritis and severe indigestion and probably shortens life itself.

Thus the therapeutic value of the right pair of glasses is very great, since it restores the flow of nervous energy into its natural channels. Digestive disturbances, hysteria, vertigo, and St. Vitus's dance have often been remedied or relieved by glasses.

New and amazing evidence of the physiological benefits of correct eyeglasses is piling up every day. Epilepsy in its early stages has been relieved and diminished by proper glasses.

We are a neurasthenic nation because we don't know how to relax. We put slippers on our feet and lounging robes on our backs for the sake of comfort and relaxation, but most of us do nothing to relax our eyes after the strain of the day's work. Yet there are "slippers" and "lounging robes" for the eyes, and even eyes free from serious optical error are learning the value of occasionally wearing "comfort glasses" to rest them.

FROM EMPEROR NERO TO GEORGE W. WELLS

As far back as ancient Babylon and China it had begun to dawn upon mankind that eyesight might perhaps be aided by artificial means; and from that time on students of natural sciences have little by little been digging out of the unknown and piecing together stray fragments of the science of optics and the art of spectacle-making. Emperor Nero, who was near-sighted, watched his gladiators through an emerald, and thus originated the lorgnette. Roger Bacon, "father of science," was the first to describe convex lenses, but to his religious contemporaries it was but the jargon of "black magic." A Florentine named d'Armati, who died in 1317, is believed to have invented spectacles. Several years later Galileo laid down common rules for finding the focal length of single lenses; Sir Isaac Newton discovered the refraction of light through prisms; Benjamin Franklin invented the first crude bifocal spectacles.

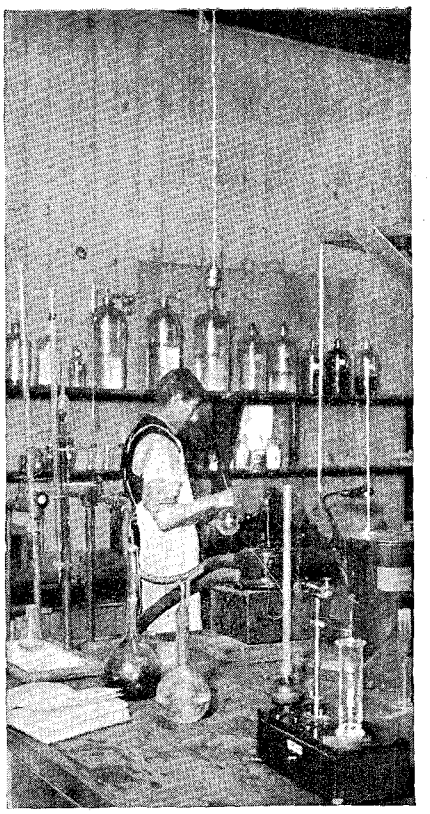
And destiny singled out another American in whom to embody great foresight and in whom to muster the energy required to assemble all existing knowledge of optics and apply it to lens-making, to organize the accumulated mass of fact and theory, and to combine it with the modern idea of quantity production. His name was George W. Wells.

Wells perceived that quantity production was imperative if the benefits of optical science were ever to be extensively conferred upon mankind. He also realized that the principles of quantity production must be employed in a way that would not diminish but would heighten precision and exactitude of manufacture. A man was required who was aware of the primitive state of optical science, and who would do his utmost to advance it. And just as critical hours in history have always produced the man to meet the needs, so this period of optical history produced its man of the hour, George W. Wells. What he did was to harmonize optical science with quantity production when the application of quantity production might easily have caused a dangerous discord.

In 1864, having been rejected on account of physical unfitness for service in the Civil War, he went to Southbridge and became one of the eleven employees in an optical shop, where, to the amazement of his companions, he was the first boy to take up the spectacle-maker's art without having served the usual apprenticeship of three years. One year sufficed, and thenceforth he devoted himself with resourcefulness and vigor to designing spectacle-making tools, dies, and machinery. In 1869 he and his brother determined to enter the optical business for themselves. Wells became secretary of the new enterprise, which was called the American Optical Company.

And now strange and surprising things began to happen. Heretofore a spectacle-maker had ground his own lenses and made the entire frame. It was a slow and laborious manual process. The first optical machine tools had been invented in France, and had been made practical in England, but it remained for America, under the impetus generated by George W. Wells, to make them effective to benefit the masses.

Founded here in 1833, it was the first firm to manufacture spectacles in this country



Six out of ten of all eyes that wear glasses are indebted for better sight to the researches of these laboratories

The Wells idea meant specialization. And by degrees each worker was given the one special task that he could perform the best. Thus the industry acquired speed and marvelous accuracy. Hand-work gave way to accurate and standardized machine work. There were no machines in existence to do much of the work, and so Wells had to invent and design a multitude of tools and machines; and modern spectacle-making began to acquire an accomplished momentum that astounded its British founders.

Until the time of his death ten years ago George W. Wells mingled almost daily with his craftsmen in the shops, inspecting the machines, alert to improve every process. For a long time he took an annual swing over the country, visiting optical specialists and looking after the correct use of his products. His physical might enabled him to work almost incessantly. He left nothing to chance. When he set his three sons to work in the shops, he told them that they could expect no favors, but that they would have to make their way solely by their own merits. To-day those three sons—Channing M. Wells, Albert B. Wells, and J. Cheney Wells—are directing the business and carrying out the ideals of the founder.

But the American genius for quantity production does not alone account for

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the pre-eminent world position of the American Optical Company. That can only be explained by the genius of George W. Wells for combining with the principles of unerring quantity production the most searching and scholarly of scientific research.

ROYAL SOCIETY INSPIRES WELLS TO ASSEMBLE DISTINGUISHED SCIENTISTS

He had long admired the courageous and brilliant pursuits of the Royal Society of London, and was a fascinated student of this, the oldest scientific society in Europe, which since its founding in 1660 had led the world in improving natural knowledge. In its quest for lenses for the relief of cataract the Society had turned to Sir William Crookes, who, at the age of eighty-one, responded with the remarkable glass that bears his name.

Inspired by the Society's achievements, George W. Wells, having become the world's greatest manufacturer of glasses, adopted a policy thirty years ago that has brought into being a distinguished research group known as the Wellsworth Scientific Staff, whose members have been permitted to spend profits without stint to gain knowledge and apply it to the correction and relief of eyes.

England, which once led the world in this branch of optics, yielded with appropriate deference to the wizards of Wellsworth. England has produced many optical scientists since Sir Thomas Young, discoverer of astigmatism and the first to prove that light is a wave vibration, over one hundred years ago. Last October Dr. Charles Sheard, head of the Ocular Division of the Wellsworth Scientific Staff, appeared before the Imperial College and delivered the Sir Thomas Young Memorial Lecture—the fourth lecture in fifteen years. He was the first American interested in physiological optics to receive this highest of honors that the British Optical Society can bestow.

Sheard joined the Wellsworth Scientific Staff after he had made his course in optics at Ohio State University famous. Volume after volume of distinguished treatises have come from his pen. He has devoted himself vigorously and resourcefully to helping vision specialists to amplify their technique. The "Journal of Physiological Optics," published quarterly by the American Optical Company, embodies the illuminating record of his studies and is eagerly consulted by hundreds of oculists.

George W. Wells—the directing brain that founded and guided this evolution of the science and art of fitting defective eyes with proper lenses and their frames

Sheard is most famous for his dynamic ocular tests, and for laying down methods to discover whether a pair of eyes work together in comfort, and whether they can economically and efficiently carry on the function of seeing. He is the author of the only book originally written in the English language on physiological optics. He has written another book on ocular accommodation. He has gone deeply into the nervous innervations which cause the eyes of many children to be as old at the age of four or five as eyes at the age of forty-five or fifty.

The placard of letters used by the optical profession to test eyes was developed in 1862 at the University of Utrecht, and has been accepted ever since, but Sheard has disclosed some serious defects, and has developed up-to-date improvements. At the moment he is also developing important new trial frames used in ocular examinations in co-operation with other members of the Wellsworth Scientific Staff.

Seven years ago the only part of most lenses that was fairly right was a spot near the center. Science had striven for years to perfect the center and improve the outer areas—a baffling job in higher mathematics. It remained for Edgar Tillyer, of the Wellsworth Scientific Staff, to attain the goal. It took him three years to complete the calculations of better lens curves in all possible combinations, and now millions of the new lenses are being produced with "effective power" to take the place of inferior old-style lenses.

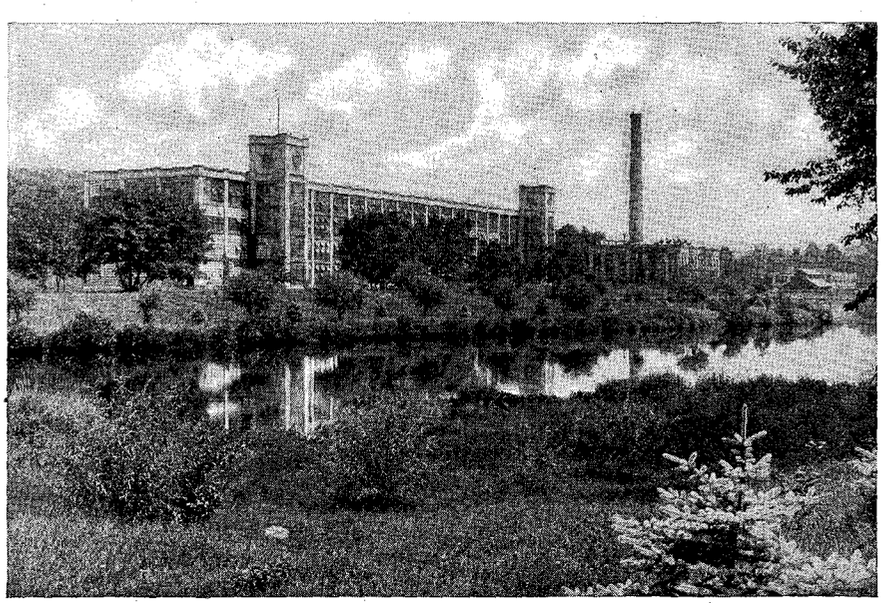
Tillyer designed better periscopes for submarines and developed the gun-sights for the French 37's. He is the man who made the bombing calculations for airplanes. At the United States Naval Observatory he computed the curves for new telescope lenses; it took him six hundred days to reduce one lens alone to its correct formula.

His contributions to the invention of the lensometer, just completed, provides optical specialists with an instrument of surpassing value. It is the world's first perfect lens-measuring instrument. It detects and discloses the minutest deviations from the perfect lens power prescribed.

RESEARCH BRINGS EYE COMFORT

At heavy expense the Wellsworth Scientific Staff developed a set of master lenses for testing eyes which has been certified to by the United States Bureau of Standards. Not only have these scientists created this standard of trial lenses, but they can duplicate that set to its own accuracy, an accuracy demonstrable down to five one hundred thousandths (5/100,000) of a millimeter—and a millimeter is one twenty-fifth of an inch. There are 28,000,000 people living to-day who have had their eyes tested by Wellsworth trial lenses.

The absorptive glass developed by this staff of scientists is unique. It is the most efficient ever produced, and is an improvement over the famous absorptive glass invented by Sir William Crookes, which absorbs the ultra-violet rays and has proved so beneficent in bringing comfort to uncomfortable eyes. The American Optical Company has its own instruments for the precise measurement of absorptive power of lenses, and these respective Wellsworth lenses are kept at identical absorptive points in order to provide a reliable basis of comparison of their benefits to the eye. There are elements



Lensdale, in the center of beautiful Wellsworth Park, where lenses are produced at the rate of a million pairs a month

An Institutional Story Advertisement

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of radiant energy that are "poisonous" to certain eyes, and the shielding effects of the right absorptive lenses have fascinated Wellsworth research men. They have likewise developed a tremendously hard and tempered glass for the protection of workers' eyes against flying chips of metal.

The researches, inventions, and results achieved by the American Optical Company cannot begin to be recorded in terms of only the individual efforts of Wells, Sheard, and Tillyer. To these names must be added Wrighton, Styll, Parsons, Clancy, Schumacher, Hill, and Maynard—all outstanding experts in their various fields.

Continuous pains are taken by the management to make each worker in the plants think of himself as a potential inventor; and inventions of valuable merit have often originated at the workers' benches.

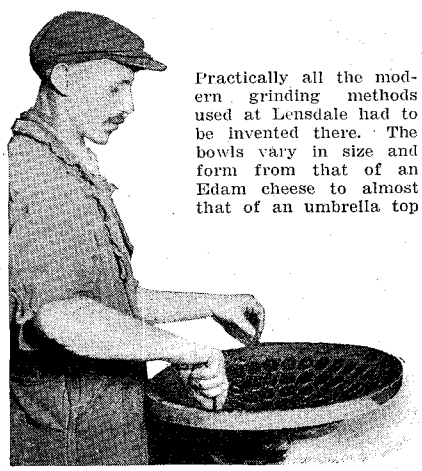
NO LONGER DEPENDS ON FOREIGN SUPPLIES

Up until five years ago the raw glass used for Wellsworth lenses was all supplied by a great firm of ophthalmic-glass makers in England. Only this famous glass plant could be depended upon to provide the quality of raw material needed. The outbreak of the World War naturally cut off the supply, and the Wellsworth staff promptly decided that no such stoppage of supplies, if preventable, should ever occur again. They began a long programme of experimental work with the glassmakers in this country, which resulted in the production of a highly perfected optical glass.

Lensdale is the name of the plant in which Wellsworth lenses are produced; and here is carried a supply of 1,500,000 pounds of raw glass at a time. It is molded in 1,600 degrees of oven heat, whence it is conducted through a succession of processes, many of which are unique.

Having inaugurated the quantity production of lenses, the American Optical Company has had to invent practically all the modern grinding methods it employs, together with the machines. Rows of the molded glass are affixed to the inside of shallow steel bowls and to the outside of similar bowls. Some bowls are tube shaped. They vary in size and form from that of an Edam cheese to almost that of an umbrella top, depending upon the various degrees of curvature required for the lenses. Each bowl revolves and sways in another bowl with an eccentric, double motion. On long rows of grinding machines filling a vast room they present a weird sight as the gigantic mechanical hands rub the lenses between their palms. Where emery is used as a grinding agent, it is the finest that Turkey produces, and even the process of washing and grading the emery had to be invented at Lensdale.

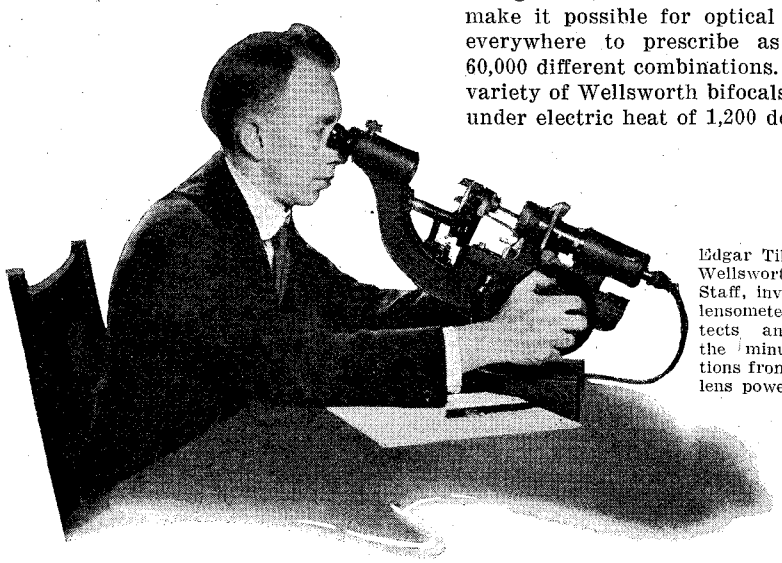
There are 70,000 window-panes in the luminous building where the finished lenses undergo their final inspections at the rate of 1,000,000 pairs every month.



Practically all the modern grinding methods used at Lensdale had to be invented there. The bowls vary in size and form from that of an Edam cheese to almost that of an umbrella top

The resourceful prescription department is constantly being called upon by the profession for orders that optical specialists are unable to fill. This department, although it carries 1,611 cylinder tools in its workshops, is constantly compelled to invent new tools to enable it to fill the orders that roll in.

The bifocal department produces enough different varieties of lenses to make it possible for optical specialists everywhere to prescribe as many as 60,000 different combinations. The fused variety of Wellsworth bifocals is treated under electric heat of 1,200 degrees, and in this department there are contrivances that protect it against even minute particles of dust that might interfere with a perfect product.



Edgar Tillyer, of the Wellsworth Scientific Staff, inventor of the lensometer, which detects and discloses the minutest deviations from the perfect lens power prescribed

Last October Dr. Charles Sheard, of the Wellsworth Scientific Staff, appeared before the Imperial College of London and delivered the Sir Thomas Young Memorial Lecture. He was the first American to receive this highest of honors that the British Optical Society can bestow

Practically all of the optical machinery used in England and the continent has been invented and made by the American Optical Company, which manufactures a complete line of lens-cutting, drilling, surfacing, and edging machines, some of them automatic.

These machines are noted for great speed, accuracy, and ingenuity. A new lens-cutting machine is now being developed that will cut a lens in any odd shape required.

STEEL GIVES WAY TO GOLD

George W. Wells held that the best lenses in the world were comparatively useless unless they were properly adjusted to the bridge of the nose, and a trip through the great frame-making departments is a revelation of painstaking methods and extraordinary equipment. Frames are made for every conceivable facial structure; 137 different styles of temples are made, of which the most popular is the comfort cable temple made of wire twisted around a thin core wire.

The present tendency toward zylonite, or "tortoise shell," frames required the invention of new Wellsworth machinery to handle the new material. The difficulty with zylonite was to secure correct adjustment to the wearer, and this has been overcome by the Wellsworth plant by designing forty different bridge dimensions.

The company's continuous research in metallurgy and alloys long ago made steel spectacles a thing of the past; "white metal," a new alloy, took their place; and then gold and gold-filled frames were popularized by the company's labors. Green gold and white gold have been added to the extensive line. The company has ushered the spectacle-wearing world from the age of steel to the age of gold, and its inven-

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Wellsworth scientists studying and testing a new type of lens

tories show a half million dollars' worth or more of gold in its vaults at one time, received from the United States Mint in the form of bars and $20 gold pieces.

A multitude of astonishing machines and intriguing processes contribute their transformations to the materials employed before the countless little assortments of parts reach the workmen who assemble them. A few random impressions will convey an idea of the novelty and ingenuity of machines and methods.

The company's gold-filled frames, for example, are the result of a highly developed and remarkable process. Between the bar of gold alloy and its core is placed a third metal, all of the same ductility, so that they cannot pull apart and so that when drawn down to even the thinness of a pin the three metals maintain the same relative thicknesses. Thus the original bar, a foot in length and a trifle more than an inch in diameter, is sometimes drawn into as much as five and one-half miles of wire destined for spectacle frames.

Through the roaring batteries of bridge-reducing machines, lubricated by their continuous geysers of sperm oil, sweeps the precious yellow metal. It emerges from the automatic temple reducing machines a marvel of flexibility. The diminutive hammers of the automatic peening machines are the utter opposites of the deafening automatics used on steel girders; these minute hammers operate with only the faintest whisper of a sound; and one Wellsworth inventor has devoted himself for twenty-six years entirely to the development and improvement of these and other amazing little hammers. There are uncanny little automatic saws that nip through metal with an accuracy adjusted to a thousandth of an inch. Soldering is accomplished by sparks from little electric "pencils." One of the polishing processes is applied by mingling the delicate parts with little steel balls in a soapy solution in revolving tubs. The minute screws that go into Wellsworth frames come through at the rate of a million a week, and automatic screw-drivers drive them into their places.

A gambler out West once wrote to Southbridge wanting to place an order for a pair of glasses containing lenses powerful enough to enable him to see through the back of a playing-card. He was willing to pay any price. That is a sample of the inquiries that roll in continuously to the special order department. A man in New Orleans had a false nose and wanted to wear eye-glasses; and Wellsworth ingenuity promptly designed and made him a pair equipped with a little spike that entered the bridge of the nose. This department has designed special spectacle frames for horses that are to become high-steppers by having prismatic lenses placed before their eyes.

The pure refinements of mountings and frames that have been embodied in Wellsworth products have added vastly to the comfort, stability, and correct alignment of glasses, thus enabling the prescribed lenses to do their maximum work for the human eye.

The company's expert metallurgists are sponsors for the metal; the physicists guarantee correct lens curvature and correct transmission of light rays; the chemists guard every process that touches every class of material in the world. But the chief metallurgists, physicists, and chemists are thinking of what will be done next, not about what has been accomplished.

THE FINAL CUSTOM-MADE PRODUCT

The quick replacement of a pair of broken glasses always seems remarkable. Likewise how can these specialists in any town so quickly accomplish the tasks of final grinding, polishing, trimming, assembling, and mounting all the parts of a pair of spectacles or eye-glasses so they come forth a beautiful custom-made article, fitting the owner without a change?

The answer lies largely in the historic programme of the American Optical Company, namely, to shoulder the whole responsibility of spectacle-making without dependence upon outsiders. It has ever been painstakingly mindful of the fact that the lens manufacturer must realize that ophthalmic lenses cannot fulfill their function unless they are accurately and becomingly held in place before the eyes. So it has elected to devote itself to the making of each item of eye-glasses under its own roofs, and to co-ordinate them all under the careful direction of its own experts.

Eyesight specialists everywhere are thereby able to secure all of their equipment, including optical machines, from one authoritative source, which contributes greatly to the speed and precision of their work.

In the quantity production of ophthalmic lenses only one side of special lenses is ground, leaving the final grinding to local eyesight specialists after the correct individual formula has been arrived at. In like manner, the fitting of the frame to the individual's features crowns the whole process of the manufacture of frames and mountings. For the right pair of glasses must be the custom-made product of the local eyesight specialist.

The enormous value to humankind of the optical lenses, frames, and mountings that bear the Wellsworth stamp of exactitude is translated into its final terms of service to the individual by the local profession. And the company's manufacturing efforts and research are constantly focused upon providing eyesight specialists in every locality with the most highly perfected equipment that it is possible for science to produce.

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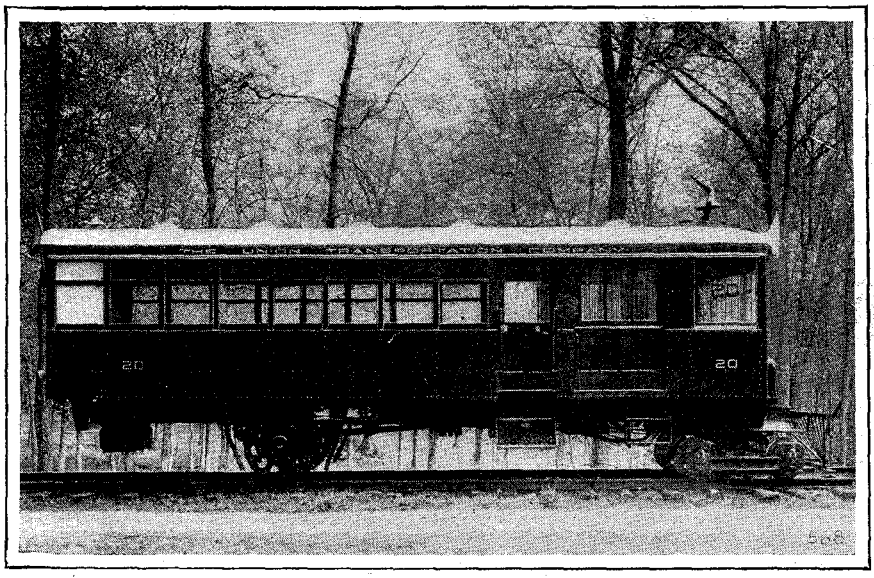


LATEST TYPE, GASOLINE-PROPELLED, SEMI-STEEL RAIL COACH

GASOLINE CARS ON RAILS

WE have heard recently of Henry Ford's "trackless trolley." Now we have the reverse development in transportation—the gasoline car on rails. A few years ago the idea of operating a motor truck on rails would have been laughed at, yet now we have gas-propelled cars in city railway service to replace electric trolley cars.

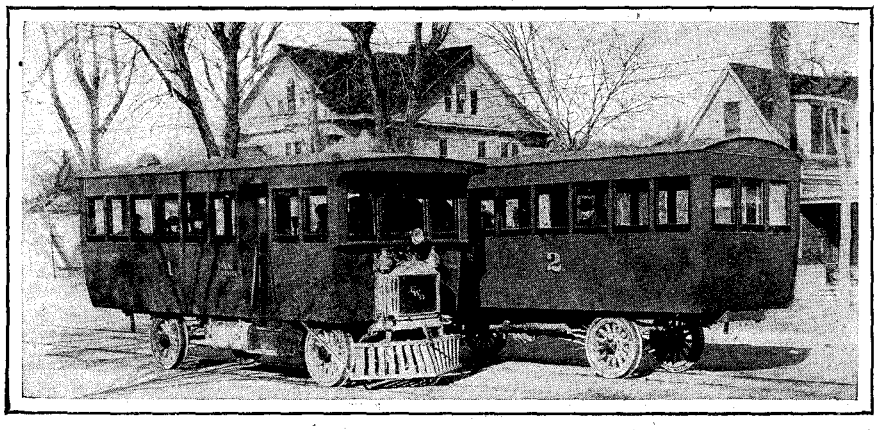
The illustration below shows two gasoline cars in actual operation on the streets of Manhattan, Kansas.

The excessive cost of operating the heavy electric cars for a patronage which has decreased considerably since the war was the deciding reason which influenced officials of the Manhattan City and Interurban Railway Company into buying lighter equipment. It cost them between forty and fifty cents per mile to operate electric cars, and they give the public just as good service now at a cost of about fifteen cents per mile. But they gained more than simply a reduction in operating costs by installing motor equipment. They reduced their number of employees, one man operating a car instead of two; they eliminated the expense involved in the operation of a power plant and three substations; they are able to operate their motor equipment with less noise and less annoyance to the public; they reduced their cost of maintaining their right of way, the new equipment being much lighter and less destructive to the rails than the heavy electric cars; they reduced the liability of damage suits resulting from accidents, which were quite frequent when the electric cars jumped the tracks. Besides all of these advantages this company has done its bit toward beautifying Manhattan through the removal of overhead trolley wires and poles from the city streets.

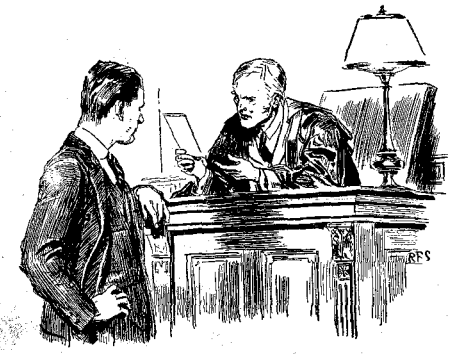
When the first snow of the winter arrived at Manhattan, citizens were doubtful as to the ability of the cars to operate without the use of a snow-plow, as had been the custom with the electric cars. But all doubt was cleared away when the trucks, with little difficulty, plowed through the deep snow, which was drifted in places to a depth of two feet.

Another development along this line has been in the use of gasoline cars for short hauls by the railways. A number of short-line railways have been operating gasoline rail cars successfully for several years, and this is now securing wide attention on the part of officials of many of the large transportation systems.

A gasoline rail coach was recently run over the Pennsylvania Railroad from



CARS IN RESIDENCE DISTRICT



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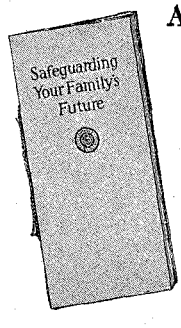
"*First:* I wanted the appointment of my executor to be a permanent one, not to be upset by the death of any friend that I might choose to act in that capacity, either before or after my demise—the former necessitating revising my will, the latter resulting in the appointment by the court of an administrator of my affairs of whom I could know nothing.

"*Second:* I desired the security offered by the resources and experience of a trust company.

"*Third:* I wanted the settling of my affairs on a strictly business basis, and under the management of men whose business it is to do such work and whose sole object is to comply with the provisions of my will, swayed by neither affection, prejudice nor personal gain or hope of it.

"I named a trust company as executor and trustee of my will, because I wanted the sense of security that comes with knowing that the provisions of one's will surely will be faithfully and efficiently carried out."



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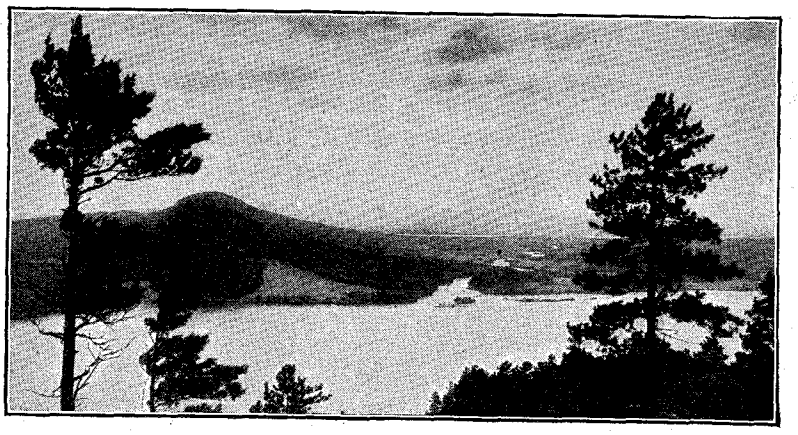

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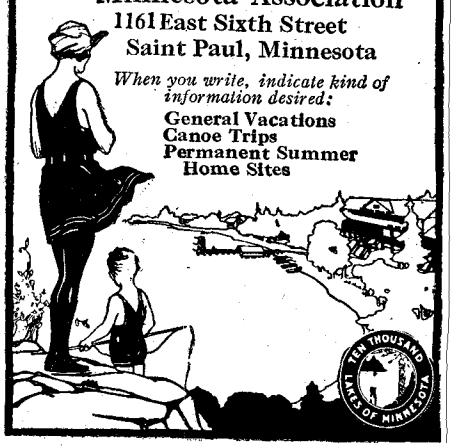


GASOLINE CARS ON RAILS

(Continued)

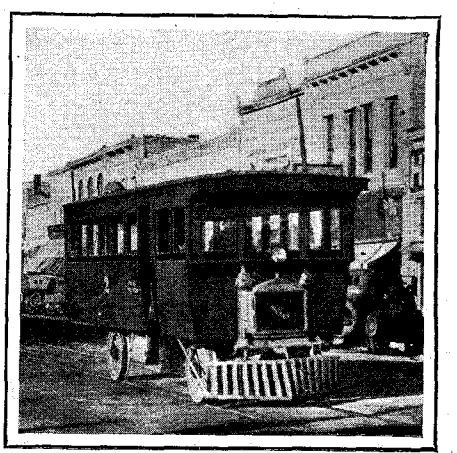
Philadelphia to Washington, a distance of 136 miles. This car maintained a speed of 33 miles an hour on the run. It has a seating capacity of 41 persons and a baggage compartment.

This experimental trip of the gas coach much impressed the railway men who were given the opportunity of testing its operation.

Railways are watching with keen interest developments in the gasoline rail car, recognizing that equipment of this type offers an opportunity of better serving the traveling public and at a cost far below that involved in steam train operation.

Railway men are pretty well agreed that the expensive part of the railway business is the running of thousands of miles of unprofitable passenger service on small branches of main lines where traffic is light but where the people demand service. Once established, it is a difficult thing for the railways to curtail such service, even though it be unprofitable.

With recent improvements in the gasoline rail car before them, railway executives are alive to the situation and are now genuinely interested in the possibilities of the rail car as a solution to the problem of being forced to operate passenger trains where business does not justify doing so. They are convinced that the rail car, because of its light weight and low first cost, coupled with simplicity in operation and maintenance, is worthy of serious consideration.



CAR ON CITY STREETS

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KILLING OFF THE KILLERS

BY PAUL A. WESTERBERG

UNCLE SAM is killing off the killers—which is to say that the Federal Government is obliged to wage persistent and aggressive war against the predatory animals in defense of the wild animal life of National Park and National Forest and of the herds of the cattlemen and sheepmen. More than 150,000 wolves, coyotes, bobcats, lynx, mountain lions, and "killer" bears have been killed in the six years since this warfare began.

Yet the beasts of prey persist, in spite of the fact that the hand of every man is against them night and day, year in and year out. The coyote is even widening its range. Nobody knows just why the coyote howls at night. As good a guess as any is that it is his way of notifying civilized man that he is still on the job and intends to stay, in spite of the rifle, trap, and poison. Every one who has heard the coyote give voice at night knows that a large part of the weird performance strikingly resembles mocking laughter.

Government hunters in the last six years have killed with trap and gun 156,150 wild animals that roamed the Western ranges and preyed on live stock. The campaign against these animals was begun by the Government in 1915, and now all the States except Arkansas, Oklahoma, and South Dakota are co-operating.

The list includes 406 bears, 17,842 bobcats and lynx, 133,604 coyotes, 668 mountain lions, and 3,630 wolves. The total shows the number of scalps taken; it does not include the large number of animals killed by poison. The figures would be greatly increased if those animals, too, were in the list. Many poisoned animals are never found.

THEIR DESTRUCTIVENESS

In the fiscal year of 1921 the total number of predatory animals killed was 27,637, classified as follows: 128 mountain lions, 549 wolves, 89 bears, 2,468 bobcats and lynx, 24,258 coyotes.

The average destruction of these animals is estimated to have been for each wolf and mountain lion about $1,000 worth of live stock; each coyote and bobcat, $50 worth; and each stock-killing bear, $500 worth. In view of these estimates, an idea is obtained of the tremendous figure averted by the Government's skilled hunters. These figures are averages; in some cases, notably the Custer wolf (Custer, South Dakota), the depredations of individual predatory animals have reached much higher figures. The Custer wolf is estimated to have killed at least $25,000 worth of cattle before it was disposed of not long ago.

The figures given represent the Government's activities along this line in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. During the six years' campaign more predatory animals were killed in Nevada than in any other State, largely because that State was the first to conduct a co-operative campaign with the Government, starting in 1916. The total killed in Nevada, not including animals poisoned, is put at 32,068. Utah comes second, with 21,712; Texas third, with 18,602; Idaho fourth, with 16,018; Oregon fifth, with 12,524; and Washington sixth, with 10,015.

Texas leads the sixteen States in number of wolves disposed of, the total being 1,566 during the six years' campaign, or more than forty per cent of the total number of wolves killed in all sixteen States. Wyoming ranks second in number of wolves killed, with 480; New Mexico third, with 441; Montana fourth, with 339; Arizona fifth, with 183; and Utah sixth, with 170.

In the number of coyotes whose scalps have been taken by the Government hunters and in co-operative campaigns, Nevada leads, with 27,173; Utah second, with 18,767; Texas third, with 14,830; Idaho fourth, with 14,454; Oregon fifth, with 10,351; and Washington sixth, with 9,631.

Arizona and New Mexico account for nearly two-thirds of the total number of mountain lions killed, their totals being 255 and 170, respectively. In Utah 71 mountain lions were killed; in Oregon, 43; in Colorado, 36; in California, 29; and in Nevada, 24.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

A Common Sense Magazine of Business

Edited by

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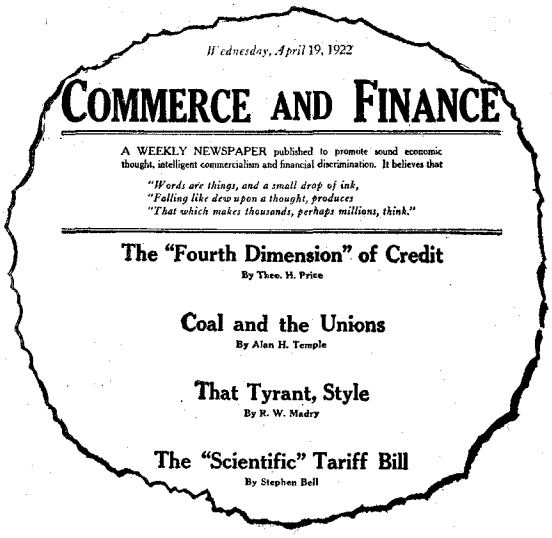
and

Alan H. Temple **Stephen Bell**

M'Cready Sykes **E. L. Barnes**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YOUNG Englishman, college student, desires position as tutor, companion, or camp counselor for summer months. Knowledge of classics. References. 1,642, Outlook.

EDUCATED woman, business and social experience, wishes employment as secretary or companion, traveling or located. References. 1,640, Outlook.

YOUTH, Eagle Scout, experienced in camping and sports, wishes position in summer camp, or as companion and tutor, for board *and expenses. Good influence.* Best references. 1,660, Outlook.

SECRETARY and attendant, experienced, *willing to travel, available for summer* months. Write Box 928, 852 Columbus Ave., N. Y.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COLLEGE man, studying music in New York, desires position—organ, companion, tutor. Experienced driver; agreeable and willing. References exchanged. 1,625, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse, English, German, sunny disposition, useful companion, excellent traveler, desires position. Couple or gentleman. Quality references. 1,528, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY graduate, 6 years high school teacher, Catholic, desires position for summer as companion, tutor, secretary. *Likes to travel.* Excellent references. 1,582, Outlook.

COLLEGE nurse desires position as com*panion and nurse or care of child. Good* references. Elsie Taylor, Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

WANTED—*Position as governess, compan*ion, or housekeeper. 1,632, Outlook.

CHANGE desired. Superintendent, housemother, other responsible position. Knowledge dietetics. Capable some teaching. 1,630, Outlook.

PRINCETON University student desires position for summer as companion for boy, or to tutor in science, French, German, Italian, elementary Latin or mathematics. Excellent references if desired. 1,631, Outlook.

YOUNG refined woman desires position as companion-secretary to lady. Will travel. *Excellent references.* 1,634, *Outlook.*

TRAVELING companion, abroad, highly recommended young teacher. Address *Parsons School, Essex Fells*, N. J.

YOUNG woman of education and refinement desires summer position. Companion*chaperon-tutor. Travel or mountains.* 1,635, Outlook.

BY educated American woman of experience, as supervising housekeeper or matron in large institution. References. 1,645, Outlook.

REFINED middle-aged woman wishes position as companion or housemother in institution or private home. 1,647, Outlook.

YOUNG man, university graduate, wishes position to travel in Europe this summer or year. Now instructor in boys' boarding school. 1,653, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate, readily adaptable, desires position. Secretary to old, chaperon or tutor young. Traveling preferred. 1,651, Outlook.

REFINED woman wishes position to care for child. 1,652, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, school teacher, would like position as companion for summer months. 1,643, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

CAPABLE middle-aged woman wishes position as companion, secretary, or mother's helper. Country. A-1 references. 1,671, Outlook.

PRACTICAL nurse, refined, capable, desires position; care of invalid, matron institu*tion or nursery.* 1,670, Outlook.

PROTESTANT young woman desires position as companion to lady or nursery gov*erness for summer months.* References exchanged. 1,664, Outlook.

YOUNG lady of refinement, college graduate, teacher, experienced traveler, desires position as companion or tutor. References. 1,658, Outlook.

WOMAN of refinement and experience wishes position as companion to elderly lady. Address R. E. Row, Clearfield, Pa.

CHURCH woman desires position in private home, companion and helper with children, or as matron in boarding school. Congenial *home and atmosphere more importance* than large salary. Best references. P. O. Box 1,280, Pittsfield, Mass.

YOUNG Harvard graduate (Protestant) desires position as companion during summer. Other positions considered. Box 144, Merion, Pa.

Teachers and Governesses

MATHEMATICS instructor, B.A., Phi Beta Kappa, two years' experience city school, desires September position vicinity New York. 1,620, Outlook.

TEACHER desires summer position as tutor or governess. Highest references. 1,636, Outlook.

JUNIOR at Radcliffe College, loving children and outdoor life, desires position as tutor or companion for one or more children for *summer months.* References. 1,648, Outlook.

INSPIRING college tutor, preferably traveling abroad, desires position immediately. 1,667, Outlook.

TUTOR—Cultured university graduate desires position as tutor to one or several boys *for the summer. College requirements.* Best references. 1,665, Outlook.

TEACHER (woman) in boys' preparatory *school will act as tutor during summer.* Latin, French (not conversational), history, and English. Address 1,663, Outlook.

STUDENT, working way through Yale, wishes position as tutor-companion to small boy. Unquestionable character. Highest references and credentials. 1,669, Outlook.

TUTOR-EUROPE. High school teacher, educated Smith College and Teachers College (Columbia University), desires tutoring position traveling or resident in Europe. References exchanged. Address Chamberlin, 2 Midland Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Small self-inking printing press, about 4 x 6 inches. Address 1,651, Outlook.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the *Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave.*, New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No sample. References. 309 West 99th St.

REFINED home school for slightly retarded children, age 7—15 years. Limited number. 70 Prospect St., Portchester, N. Y. Tel. 1556 M.

FOR sale. "Nouveau Larousse Illustré," 2 vols., $40; "The Historians' History of the World," 25 vols., $20; 40 ft. of hand-carved open bookcases, Italian walnut, $800; Duncan Phyfe table, antique hall chairs, mirror, etc., at great sacrifice. Mrs. R. A. Lawrence, 6 West 68th St., New York City.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

AMBITIOUS WRITERS send to-day for Free copy America's leading magazine for writers of photoplays, stories, poems, songs. Instructive, helpful. Writer's Digest, 68 Butler Building, Cincinnati.

WILL any members of the New York and Brooklyn Ramabai Association please send their names to Mrs. James McKeen, care of The Outlook, and valuable information will be sent them. The death of the late secretary, *Miss Thayer, has made it difficult to get the* whole list. 1,639, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN with delightful home in *the country near Morristown* will assume care of small child or children parents wishing travel. References exchanged. 1,644, Outlook.

MOTHER will take boy or girl (girl preferred) into her central New York home for board for summer. References. Box 1, Chittenango, N. Y.

STUDY HUMAN NATURE. Know people. Make more money. Send 5 cents (stamps for "Personal Power," a little book that points the way. PROGRESS LEAGUE, W-31 Union Square, New York.

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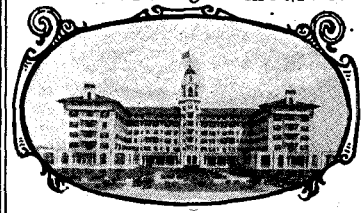

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PORTRAIT OF A TENDERFOOT

SPLASH! A beaver dived from the top of his house in the middle of the large pond in the heart of the forest; a lynx, one of the lesser variety, shrank into the shadow of the pine tree in which he was hiding and stiffened himself against the bark; the whisky-jacks, the plague of the Northern lumber camps, stopped their incessant chatter and skulked into the hemlocks; the porcupine stopped his gnawing and moved higher up the tree; and all the forest creatures that five minutes before had been busy in the quest of food seemed to stop and seek a hiding-place.

For full ten minutes not a sound disturbed the silence, then a heavy tramp became audible far down an old deer trail. A man of short, stock appearance passed underneath the tree wherein the lynx cat crouched. He was clad in a new khaki hunting coat with large pockets, and over his shoulder swung a Winchester rifle of a large caliber—in fact, entirely too large for the woods he was hunting in, for, although this was in southern New Brunswick, the large game, such as wolves, panthers, bears, etc., had been cleaned out by sportsmen, lumbermen, and trappers. The only signs of game he saw were when a cock partridge would rise on whirring wings and catapult out of sight over the tops of the hemlocks or a red squirrel would flash around a tree and quirk his tail at him.

Once he saw something through the branches and fired at it, but it turned out to be a Canada jay, much to his disgust, and he had shot off some of its tail feathers.

Finally he saw a rabbit, and, taking careful (?) aim, fired. He succeeded in making the rabbit navigate under full head of steam toward some unknown region and in disturbing the landscape generally, but it was plain that the result was not very satisfactory to him. He reloaded the gun with somewhat impolite language; and meanwhile a rabbit was watching him from the shadow of a near-by tree, a pair of red squirrels chattered above his head, a lynx cat glared at him from a hemlock fifty feet away, and a beaver slept snugly in his house in the near-by pond. However, the unseeing eyes of the tenderfoot saw nothing but the somber pines, the rotten logs, and a dull sheet of water in the distance.

His footsteps had hardly died away when the forest once more awoke; the lynx came out of his hemlock into the fading twilight and returned to his hunting, a fox came trotting along leisurely and sniffed at the tracks in the deer trail and then started to trail a rabbit, the mice began to scamper about in the leaves, a mink came hunting rabbits along the edge of the stream, a rabbit went hopping along, nibbling here and there, a great-horned owl screamed his warning to all the smaller forest folk, and there was a resounding crash as a beaver cut a six-inch poplar near the bank.

CHARLES B. BARR.

Litchfield, Connecticut.

How was she to know?

FINALLY he appeared one evening—the man who stirred her heart—the man, at last, who captured her instant interest.

All the rest had seemed only casual, arousing never a single, serious emotion.

But he seemed so different! The moment their eyes met there seemed to be an understanding. They felt drawn to one another.

Through a mutual friend an introduction was arranged. Then they danced.

But only one dance!

He thanked his partner and went his way. She saw no more of him. Why he lost interest was a mystery to her.

How was she to know?

* * *

That so often is the insidious thing about halitosis (the scientific term for unpleasant breath). Rarely indeed can you detect halitosis yourself. And your most intimate friends will not speak of your trouble to you. The subject is too delicate.

Maybe halitosis is chronic with you, due to some deep-seated organic disorder. Then a doctor or dentist should be consulted. Usually, though, halitosis is only local and temporary. Then it yields quickly to the wonderfully effective antiseptic and deodorizing properties of Listerine.

Fastidious people prefer to be on the safe and polite side. They make Listerine a systematic part of their daily toilet routine—as a gargle and mouth wash.

It is so much easier to be comfortably assured your breath is sweet, fresh and clean; to know you are not offending your friends or those about you.

Start using Listerine today. Be in doubt no longer about your breath—Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.

For **HALITOSIS** *use* **LISTERINE**

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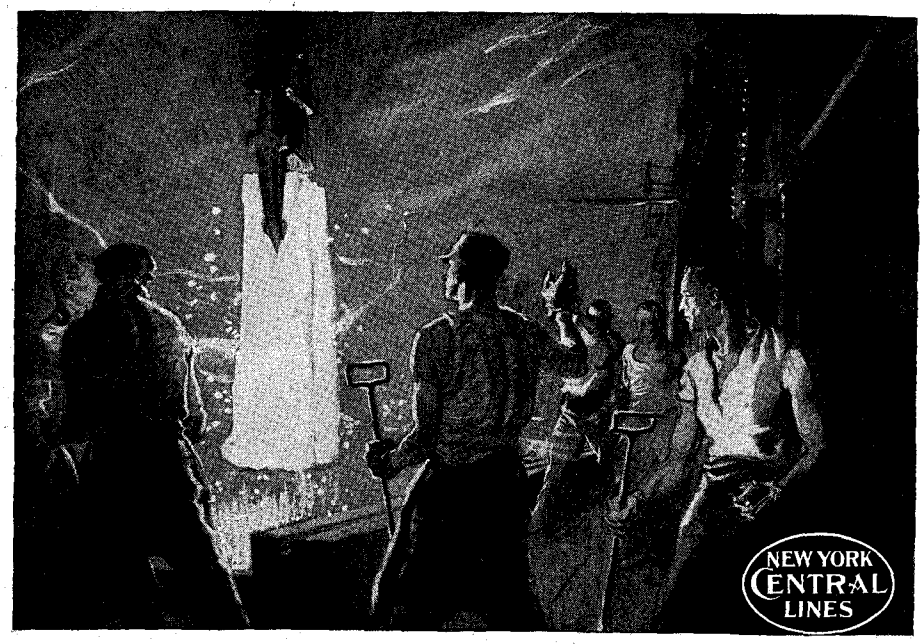

Steel ingot being taken from reheating furnace preparatory to rolling into rails

Rails and Research

THE New York Central Lines have placed orders for 172,400 tons of heavy open-hearth rails for 1922 delivery, enough to lay a new single track from Chicago to New York. In 1921 more than a thousand miles of rails were replaced.

In the New York Central research laboratories, out of the experience of never-ending road tests, has been developed the highest type of rail used in this country.

This search for absolute dependability in rails, to carry the weight of more and more powerful locomotives and heavier trains, insures the safety and comfort of the millions of passengers who ride each year on the New York Central Lines.

The rail ingots are made on precise physical and chemical specifications. From the time the ore enters the furnaces until the rails emerge from the great rollers, every step in the process is in conformity to the most rigid scientific requirements and under the eyes of New York Central rail experts.

When fabricated, the rails are subjected at the steel mills to exacting tests in machines of scientific precision. These tests are for the purpose of making certain that the finished rails are as nearly flawless as it is humanly possible to make them, and will withstand the strains of the heaviest traffic.

The 1922 rail order is an important part of the program undertaken by these Lines that they may efficiently perform a maximum share of the work of national transportation.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY — MICHIGAN CENTRAL — BIG FOUR — PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN — TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL — AND THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL-AND-SUBSIDIARY LINES

BY THE WAY

BIG department stores try to be absolutely truthful in their advertising. An instance is pointed out in a new book called "The Romance of a Great Store." An advertisement featured coats for small boys at $8.74. These were advertised as "wool chinchilla," and so potent was the appeal that by ten o'clock on the morning when the advertisement appeared the entire stock of nine hundred coats was sold. Then one of the store executives discovered that the coats were not all wool and things began to hum. The big boss said "wool" means "all wool" except where it is clearly specified that the garment contains cotton. Another advertisement was inserted the following day in the newspapers. It apologized for the misstatement and said, "We would deem it a favor if our customers would bring in these coats and accept a return of their money." But out of the nine hundred coats only two were returned, for the customers realized that they were getting good value for the price charged.

Belgian industries, hard hit by the war, are slowly coming back. An example is that of the "Wagons-Lits," a company which controlled almost entirely the international sleeping car business in Europe before the war. Many of its cars, which were replete with devices for the comfort and safety of passengers, were confiscated by the Germans when the war began. These ill-gotten gains have lately been restored, according to the "Railway Gazette" of London, and the company's business is approaching its pre-war proportions.

The trouble with communism as a social system has rarely been more tersely set forth than in the following extract from an article on Russia in the "Chase Economic Bulletin:"

> The great advantage of a system of private enterprise, where a large number of competing firms conduct the business of the country, over a unified communistic system is that less ability is required to make it work right. A communistic system, undertaking to control the industries of a country, must be guided by a central brain of such extraordinary grasp and power that it can visualize the industrial situation as a whole, and can work out the co-ordinations required to keep things in proper proportions. Under a capitalistic system, industry is kept in proper proportions by the automatic regulations which market prices supply.

"A subscriber wants to know what we think of the proposed deal between Uncle Sam and Henry Ford," the "National Stockman and Farmer" observes. "We are certain of only two things about it. One of them is that the place should be spelled Mussel Shoals. That is the way it was spelled during the Civil War, when some of the hungry boys of both armies tried to eat the mussels after much and various cook-

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." The only trouble with this comment is that the word "mussel," denoting a bivalve mollusk, is also spelled "muscle" by the dictionaries. The man who tries to get a bet on "mussel" as the only spelling is in nearly the same case as the joker who asked, "How do you spell the word that describes singers in a church—it's q-u-i-r-e, isn't it?" The "certain" man says, "No, it's c-h-o-i-r, of course," and loses his bet on a sure thing when the dictionaries are consulted and quire is found to be a legitimate variant.

An English missionary preacher, the late Archibald Brown, told this story on himself, according to the London "Chronicle." A representative of the East London Mission visited a sick man who had been influenced by Brown. "Ah," said the man, "before Archibald Brown came I feared neither God nor the devil. But now, under his blessed teaching, I've learned to love 'em both."

One of the great burdens on our National transportation system, the "Railway Age" says, is involved in the necessary renewal of city terminals, for roads whose mileage has not measurably increased. It cites work of this character in Chicago alone which involves many millions—that of the North Western, now completed, costing $20,000,000; what is known as the Union Station group, to cost over $65,000,000; that of the Illinois Central, to cost $85,000,000; and plans for other stations involving an expenditure of $50,000,000. Besides this, the railways of Chicago are carrying out a vast scheme of track elevation to cost $150,000,000. Against these immense sums must be set, however, the intangible assets of beauty, convenience, and safety which are associated with these stupendous improvements, as well as their tangible value in handling increased traffic.

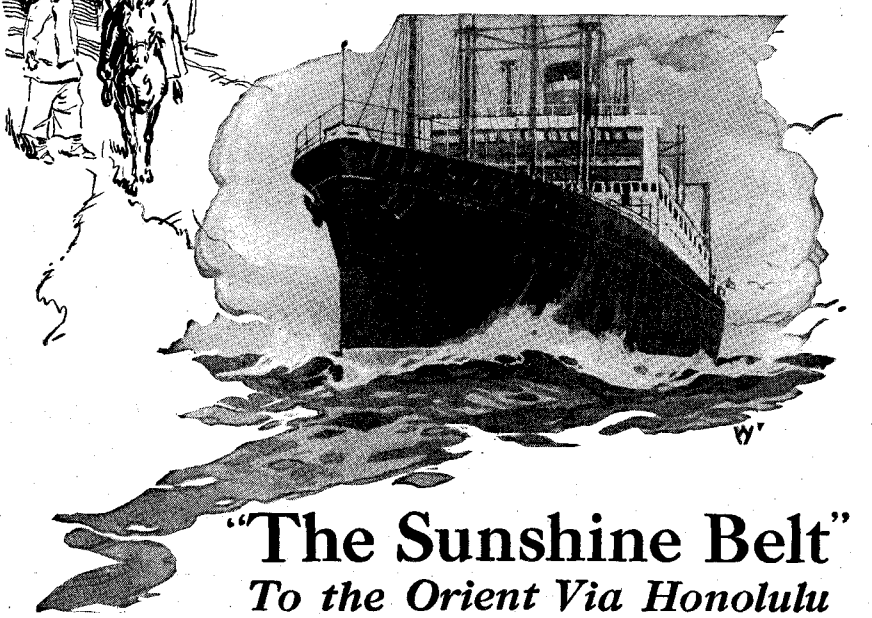
A teacher asked, as reported by a London comic paper, "What would King Alfred, if he were alive now, think of the Home Rule Bill?" and the boy answered, "If King Alfred were alive now he would be too old to be interested in politics."

The numbers seven and nine seem to have been regarded as lucky or sacred in the older days, judging from the numerous entries under these numbers in a recently published reference book. There are the seven ages of man, the seven arts, the seven bibles of the seven religions, the seven bodies in alchemy, the seven champions of Christendom, the seven churches of Asia, the seven deadly sins, the seven sages of Greece, the seven seas, the seven senses, the seven virtues, the seven wonders of the world, etc. Then there are the nine gods, the nine Muses, the nine orders of angels, the nine spheres, the nine worthies, and a "nine days' wonder." The last-named phrase receives this curious explanation: "Said to be derived from the interest and excitement of children over the nine days' blindness of a newly born kitten."

ASIA

IF you are going to Hawaii, to China, to Japan, send the information blank below. If you long to explore the mysteries of the Far East—if you dream of glorious days of relaxation on shaded decks as you glide over the smooth waters of the South Pacific write today. Let your Government tell you about the palatial new American ships that ply between San Francisco and the Orient. Let your Government smooth your way with travel helps.

A new booklet has been prepared for you containing official information every traveler should have. It will be sent without charge. Just send your name on the information blank below.



"The Sunshine Belt"
To the Orient Via Honolulu

Palatial new U. S. Government ships operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company now sail from San Francisco to the Orient via Hawaii—the Pacific Mail's famous "Sunshine Belt to the Orient." A day's stop is made at Honolulu. Additional stopovers may be arranged in any Eastern Country.

These ships are American-built, oil-burning vessels of 21,167 displacement tons and 535 feet in length. They were designed for war service and to combat submarines but have been rebuilt into modern and luxurious liners. Their speed and safety (seven water tight compartments protect the prow alone) make them unique among the merchant ships of the world.

Sister ships they are alike in every luxurious detail. The spacious staterooms are all outside, equipped with beds (not berths) running hot and cold water, electric fans, electric radiators, bed reading lamps, telephones. Most have private baths. The social Rooms are exquisitely beautiful—decorated in the soft greys so delightful to Americans.

Write for Booklet

Your Government wishes the name of every prospective traveler. If you are considering an ocean voyage, send the information blank now—no matter when you intend to go. You will receive the Government's booklet of authentic travel information about passports, income tax requirements, etc., description of U. S. Government ships and literature telling the places to go and things to see in foreign lands. No obligation is implied.

If you yourself cannot take an ocean trip, clip the information blank anyway and urge some friend who may go to send it in.

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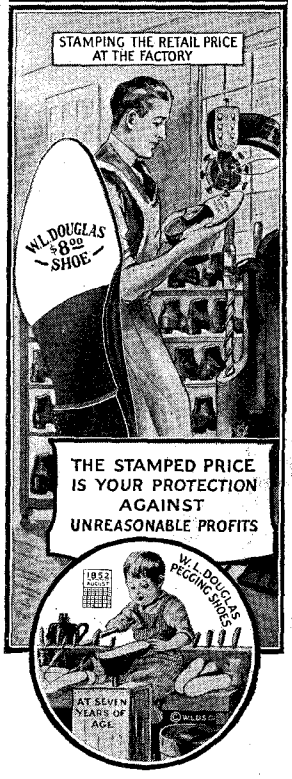
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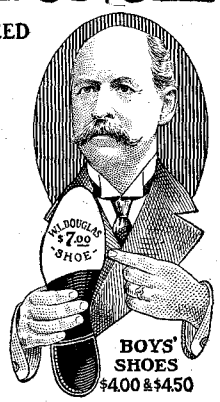
No matter where you live, shoe dealers can supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with the name and retail price stamped on the sole. Do not take a substitute and pay extra profits. Order direct from the factory and save money.



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The RESOLUTE *-Aristocrat of Yachts*

proved herself true in every line and staunch in every timber when she successfully defended the America's cup.

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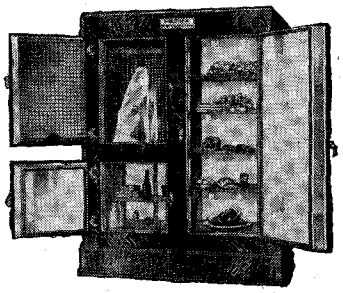

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HERRICK Outside Icing—when specified—makes botherless icing in summer and iceless refrigeration in cool weather.

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8.45 25 Cal. BLUE STEEL ARMY AUTOMATIC—32 Cal., $10.45. Officers automatic, 3 safeties, 25 cal., $10.50. MILITARY TRENCH AUTOMATIC—32 Cal. 10 shot, extra magazine FREE, just like you used "over there," $11.65.

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